

**FACTS · CAUSES · EXECUTORS**



**Anti-Semitism  
in West Germany**





**Facts · Causes · Executors**



# **ANTI-SEMITISM IN WEST GERMANY**

**Enemies  
and murderers  
of Jews  
in the  
ruling apparatus  
of the  
Federal Republic**

**A Documentation  
of the  
Association  
of Jewish  
Communities  
in the  
German  
Democratic  
Republic**





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We, the survivors of the ghettos, slave labour and extermination camps, together with our comrades, victims of nazism and the anti-fascist resistance fighters from all the countries of Europe have, in inextinguishable memory of the six million Jewish victims of nazi barbarism, sworn to do everything possible to ensure that these monstrous crimes can never be perpetrated again.

The citizens of the German Democratic Republic—including those of us who are of the Jewish faith—have together ensured that nazism and anti-Semitism are once and for all uprooted from the soil of the GDR. Jewish citizens who were persecuted by the nazi regime are respected in the socialist German state and hold responsible positions in it.

The alarming rebirth of nazism in the West German Federal Republic makes it our duty to call this frightening and dangerous development to the attention of international public opinion.

Hitler generals, fascist war economy leaders, nazi propagandists, and desk murderers who directly or indirectly participated in the inhuman crimes of the nazi regime, today again sit in the key positions of the West German state, in its economic and political life and are fanning a nationalist wave which has engulfed the whole of West Germany—revanchist demonstrations, nazi rallies, the glorification of nazi crimes in newspapers and books, the poisoning of the minds of soldiers of the Bundeswehr and the young generation with the unholy spirit of chauvinism. All this in a background of a government policy which is characterized by revanchist claims to territories of other states and efforts to obtain control over nuclear weapons.

Anti-Semitism raises its ugly head wherever the enemies and murderers of Jews are at the controls of state power.

Anti-Semitic excesses in the Bundeswehr, threats against and defamations of Jewish citizens, the desecration of Jewish

cemeteries—incredible as it may be—are again on the agenda in West Germany.

- We submit this documentation in order to warn of the rising danger in time,

- because we believe that anyone who closes his eyes to these dangers today or minimizes them makes himself an accessory to these excesses,

- in the belief that there must be no more place on our earth for the humiliation and persecution of Jewish people, for concentration camps and wars.

May this documentation contribute to increasing the knowledge about the extent, the roots and the forms of neonazism and anti-Semitism in the West German Federal Republic, to exposing the danger of this development to all peace-loving peoples, in order to help extinguish their causes.

Association of Jewish Communities  
in the German Democratic Republic

Berlin, February 1967

## Murderers and Enemies of Jews Again at the Lever of Power

The peace-loving and democratic forces throughout the world are following the neo-nazi and anti-Semitic developments in the West German Federal Republic with deep concern.

The peoples, especially of those states which suffered most during the Second World War under the brutal terror of the fascist German occupation, pose the justified question as to how these developments are again possible in West Germany today, 22 years after the total defeat of German imperialism and 21 years after the conviction of its monstrous crimes by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

This is happening in a state, Article 3, clause 3 of whose constitution states:

*"No person may be discriminated against or favoured on grounds of sex, descent, race, language, native country or origin, faith, religious or political views."*

Acts committed against this constitutional provision are clearly in violation of Article 26, clause 1 of the Basic Law (constitution) of the West German Federal Republic, which states:

*"Acts which are likely to disturb and committed with the aim of disturbing the peaceful coexistence of the peoples, especially the preparation of aggressive war, are unconstitutional. They are to be made punishable."*

It is part of everyday life in Bonn that Hitler's fanatical racists and helpers in aggression are not made to serve their just punishment as would be a matter of course in any constitutional state, but are to be found occupying the highest state offices.

They were instrumental in setting up the Bonn state apparatus, they determined the policy and insisted on revising the results of the Second World War and on the subsequent realization of Hitler's aggressive war aims. They are preparing the West German population for a third attempt, as representatives of the Federal Republic they are once again challenging

the peoples of Europe and are responsible for the resurrection of neo-nazism in West Germany.

### Helped to Realize the Nazi Program of "Destruction through Work"

*Heinrich Lübke*

*President of the West German Federal Republic*

Heinrich Lübke, the highest representative and head of the West German state is a war criminal who actively participated in the fascist extermination of the Jewish population.

The documents published up to now prove Lübke's leading position in the "Schlemp Building Group" which was commissioned by the nazi leadership with building top secret armament factories.

In carrying out his first larger assignment, the construction of the V-weapon testing centre at Peenemünde, he had the concentration camp inmates, prisoners of war, so-called east workers and also many Jewish prisoners worked to death during the construction work.

Among the 157 victims of the Peenemünde concentration camp who were cremated during the period from 26 November 1943 to 21 September 1944 at the Greifswald crematorium there were a large number of Soviet, Polish and German Jews who, physically ruined by the work, were shot for resisting state power or while "attempting to escape". An "invalid transport" list of prisoners from this concentration camp, which in fact was an extermination transport, gave the names of 27 concentration camp prisoners who were specifically listed as Jews.

In accordance with Göring's decree and the instructions of Armaments Minister Speer dealing with the formation of the "Jäger Staff", the mass use of Jewish prisoners for building armaments facilities





*Hitler's concentration camp builder Heinrich Lübke (arrow) with nazi generals at the nazi's 'V' weapon testing centre, Peenemünde, in 1941*

which was carried out by the "Schlempf Building Group" was planned and in part realized before the end of the war.

Schlempf, the head of the building group, stated during a meeting of the "Jäger Staff" on 26 May 1944. "... Dorsch said yesterday that he is going to bring 100,000 Jews from Hungary and 50,000 Italians". (From the minutes recorded in English at the Nuremberg trial, see Document No. 23) The weekly reports of the base physician of the Waffen (armed) SS in Weimar-Buchenwald reveal that many Jewish inmates are to be found among those concentration camp inmates who died in the branch camps of the armaments projects of the "Schlempf Building Group" within the framework of the Jäger program.

The most extensive documents giving evidence about the exploitation and extermination of Jewish forced labourers by

the "Schlempf Building Group" headed by Lübke are available on the "Reh" project at Neu-Stassfurt. Lübke not only designed and built a concentration camp but also the Wolmirsleben forced labour camp for 300 so-called "half-castes of the 1st degree" and persons related to Jews by marriage. (See Document No. 26) All construction plans and costs for this camp bear Lübke's personal signature.

The Jewish work slaves for this camp were herded together from all parts of Germany by the Gestapo and handed over to Lübke's building staff in Neu-Stassfurt. Most of them were workers and intellectuals. Among them there were mechanics, electricians, sales people, musicians, lawyers, engineers, doctors, students, and even school children. The youngest prisoner was 18 years of age. (See Document No. 22)

"Reh" construction staff 200 of the

"Schlempp Building Group" acted in the camp as the executors of a devilish system of degrading coercive measures which were ordered by the Gestapo to be taken against the so-called "special service-obligated persons" who had been deported to Lübke's forced labour camps. (See Documents No. 19, 20, 21, and 24)

However, Lübke not only requested Jewish inmates whom he exploited in the hardest forced labour from the Gestapo. He delivered prisoners who for health reasons were no longer able to maintain the work performance demanded to the Gestapo. The highest possible performance was squeezed out of the Jewish prisoners by means of the constant threat of being handed over to the Gestapo.

To date no trace has been found of Fritz Becker and Walter Aulfes who were handed over to the Gestapo in February 1945 by the Schlempp building staff. (See Document No. 25)

During the whole period of his activities with the Schlempp building staff, Lübke collaborated directly with the Gestapo in the exploitation and extermination of Jewish citizens.

## **Organizer of the 5th Column on the Air**

*Kurt Georg Kiesinger  
Chancellor of the West German  
Federal Republic*

Kiesinger was a member of the nazi party since 1933 (membership No. 2,633,930). In 1940, the then attorney Kiesinger was employed as a "scientific assistant" in the service of the nazi Foreign Office. Within a short period of time he advanced to the rank of deputy chief of the radio policy department of the Foreign Office. In accordance with the "*Führer's Decree of 8 September 1939*" this department was responsible for "*the implementation of the directives and instructions for the foreign propaganda of the German broadcasting system which are issued*" by the nazi foreign minister.

In addition Kiesinger was liaison man with the Goebbels propaganda ministry.

At the end of 1941 Kiesinger was appointed representative of the fascist foreign ministry in the executive of the board of directors of the "Interradio AG" (German Foreign Radio Company), which was founded by Ribbentrop and Goebbels.

In this capacity Kiesinger exercised decisive influence on the propagation of nazi racial and national hatred. Also serving this end was the plan developed in December 1943 with Kiesinger's active participation in the nazi Foreign Office, to gain control of the Jewish-owned transmitting station "Radio Cité" of the "S.A. Publicis Company" near Paris by "Aryanizing" it. (See Documents No. 11a-c)

On 1 December 1943 Kiesinger sent instructions worked out by the responsible foreign specialists to the legation in Lisbon dealing with the gathering of information for use in inflammatory anti-Jewish broadcasts. (See Documents No. 10a-c)

The invitation extended to Danish opera singer Jörgen Ullrik Bendix on 9 March 1941 requesting his participation in a



request program in Berlin was cancelled on Kiesinger's initiative because Bendix was "half-Jewish".

Kiesinger proposed a more refined form for the anti-Semitic broadcasts beamed to America. Thus, for instance, a report broadcast by a Boston broadcasting station stating that there were not many Jews engaged either in the government or in any other influential posts was to be refuted by the following questions: *"Isn't the President surrounded by Jews every day who give him detailed advice and with whom he maintains close and intimate relations? . . . Isn't Mr. Morgenthau a personal friend of the President and hasn't he got a neighbouring estate in Hyde Park, and isn't Mrs. Morgenthau one of the most intimate friends of Mrs. Roosevelt whom she sees almost every day, and aren't the Morgenthau Jews? . . . Aren't the well-known journalists Walter Lippmann and David Lawrence Jews? . . ."* (See Documents No. 12a-d)

After 1945, old nazi Kiesinger became one of the most influential politicians of the CDU/CSU. From 1950 to 1958 he was a member of the Bonn Bundestag.

In view of his experience in the nazi Foreign Office he worked as a foreign policy adviser of the ruling party. In 1954, he was elected chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Bundestag, and in 1955 he was elected vice-president of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

As foreign policy spokesman of the CDU he supported the "policy of strength" in every way at his disposal. On 15 December 1954 he declared in the Bundestag that *"the Soviet Union only respects strength and only strength can induce it to make*

*Nazi propagandist Kurt Georg Kiesinger supports revenge demands for "the return of Sudetenland" at the demonstration of the "Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft" held in Stuttgart on June 6th, 1965*

concessions." On 17 September 1956 Kiesinger unmasked himself as a conscious splitter of Germany. He said at the press conference of the CDU that the Federal Republic should join NATO *"in spite of the danger that by doing so German reunification would be made more difficult."*

In 1958 Kiesinger became prime minister of Baden-Württemberg. The call for a "strong man" became more audible during the 1966 government crisis in Bonn, the cause of which lies in the failure of the policy followed by the government. The lot fell to Kiesinger who, with the aid of the "strong man", ex-war minister and CSU Chairman Strauss, was installed in office as the Bonn federal chancellor.

Kiesinger is to carry through the old revanchist aggressive conception of the West German monopolies by "more flexible methods" and the help of social democratic ministers.

The election of old nazi Kiesinger as federal chancellor was also greeted by the neo-nazis. *"To a question asked him at the press conference in Stuttgart as to whether he supports banning the NPD, he replied that he does not think much of applying executive measures in combating new emerging parties which are said to possess nationalistic tendencies."* (National-Zeitung, 17 June 1966)

## **Took an Active Part in the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question"**

*Karl Friedrich Vialon*

*Until December 1966 state secretary in the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation.*

Karl Friedrich Vialon began his career in the nazi administration of justice and was last provincial court counsellor at the superior provincial court in Karlsruhe. Then he changed over to the Reich Ministry of Finance. After the occupation of France he helped as senior government counsellor to plunder occupied Alsace. After the invasion of the Soviet Union he became government director and head of the finance department of the "Reich Commissariat for the Eastern Regions" in Riga.

In direct evaluation of the infamous Wannsee Conference Himmler decreed on 21 June 1943 that all Jewish people still accommodated in ghettos in the area of the Reich Commissariat for the Eastern Regions were to be transferred to concentration camps.

Already on 31 July 1943 Vialon enforced the Himmler order through a secret decree – file number 280. He decreed the following:

*"I desire that the management of the concentration camps to be erected be taken over by the general commissar in Riga; of course the security police tasks are to be carried through by the police authorities; the financial yields must, as previously, be paid into my treasury."*

In the same letter Vialon recommended that the general commissar in Reval

*"take up contact immediately with the competent authorities of the security police and the SD and, if necessary, carry through similar measures speedily . . ."*

From the very first Vialon linked his office with the mass extermination camps which were to be newly erected. He decreed in the letter mentioned that



*"the workshops hitherto maintained for the authorities of the general commissar and Reich commissars, for example, the uniform tailor's workshop, the manufacture of black-out devices, etc., are shifted to these concentration camps (which were newly to be erected—editor.)."*

Thus Vialon was not only informed about the total plan of the "final solution", he helped to realize it in the sphere of the general commissar for the eastern regions, i.e., in the occupied Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and White Russian Soviet Republics. According to statements in the "Einsatz-Gruppen" (action groups) trial in Nuremberg in 1947–48, 118,430 Jewish people were murdered in these countries alone. A total of 1.5 million Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union fell victims of the fascist extermination machine. Vialon was also concerned with robbing these victims, collecting the property and personal effects of the murdered people and utilizing them for the Nazi regime.

Many documents prove the crimes of the man who for long years has been Bonn state secretary – in 1966 alone 126 were handed over by the Prosecutor General's Office of the GDR to the prosecutor general in Koblenz.

Whereas Globke, the murderer of Jews, pulled the wires of the general and personnel policy as Adenauer's state secretary, Vialon was ministerial director in the Federal Chancellery and adviser to Adenauer on economic and financial questions until in 1962 Globke shifted him to the post of state secretary in the Bonn ministry for neo-colonialist development aid, thus making him one of the most influential men in the shadow cabinet of state secretaries.

In 1963 Vialon said as witness in the criminal procedure against SS mass murderer Hausser: *"I emphatically deny that I had any knowledge about actions for the extermination of Jews."* Despite this perjury and despite the overwhelming evi-

dence Vialon remained state secretary up to the end of 1966 and is today rewarded for his crimes with a pension of more than 3,000 marks!

### **From Administrator of Stolen Jewish Property to Bundestag Director**

*Hans Trossmann*

Director of the West German Bundestag

From 1940 to 1942 Trossmann was government counsellor with the Reich commissioner for price fixing and afterwards at the government in Litzmannstadt (Łódź). (Cf. *Taschenbuch für Verwaltungsbeamte* – Pocket Book for Administrative Officials – Berlin, 1943, p. 171)

In Łódź Trossmann belonged to the ghetto administration and was promoted to senior government counsellor during this period. He was charged with the "administration" of the stolen Jewish property. In a letter of 27 May 1942 to the economic office in Posen (Poznań) the ghetto administration required 16 big lorries to transport articles of dress, machines and articles of value which arose from "Jewish actions" of the Lange special commando. It says further:

*"The Lange special commando has in store some 370 waggon loads of articles of dress for whose transport about 900 motor trucks with trailers are necessary."* (T. Berenstein, A. Eisenbach, A. Rutkowski: *Extermination of Polish Jews during the Hitler Occupation, Warsaw, 1957–Documents*, pp. 172 to 173, Polish)

The head of the ghetto, Hans Biebow, wrote the following on the living conditions in the ghetto for which Trossmann shared responsibility in a report of 4 March 1942:

*"Because of the feeding the following persons died from 22 to 26 February 1942, for example:*

from pulmonary consumption	74 persons
from heart failure	105 persons
from malnutrition (starved to death)	84 persons
various deaths which were also caused by underfeeding	44 persons
<b>total</b>	<b>307 people."</b>

(Nachman Blumental, *Obozy Lodz, 1946–Documents*, pp. 243 to 245, Polish)

This was the balance of only four days.

From 1940 to 1944, 43,441 out of 110,798 ghetto inhabitants died from the consequences of the inhuman living and working conditions. (Abraham Melezin, *Demographic Processes among the Jewish Population of Poland, Lodz, 1947*, p. 17)

A statistical survey further shows that 20,517 children died in the ghetto of Lodz alone.

These scarcely conceivable figures give but an incomplete picture. The real sufferings and tortures of the ghetto inhabitants are described more impressively by the few survivors. Schlomo Frank reports in his diary notes on the great tragedy of life behind the ghetto walls. He writes on 16 January 1941: "This morning again two young people were found frozen to death... The two left behind half-dead wives and children." (Schlomo Frank, *Diary of the Lodz Ghetto*, Buenos Aires, 1958, p. 120, Yiddish)

Although Trossmann's criminal activity in Lodz was known, he was one of the leading men of the CSU already in 1947. As deputy general secretary and secretary of the parliamentary group he was a member of the Bavarian provincial diet, secretary of the Parliamentary Council in 1948–49 and since 1949 director of the West German Bundestag.

## Enforced "Racial Laws" in Rumania

*Heinrich Graf von Hardenberg*  
Special and plenipotentiary ambassador of the West German Federal Republic in Costa Rica.

Hardenberg, member of the Nazi party since 1933, was active in the legation in Bucharest from June 1939 to 1944. As "specialist for consular affairs" he prepared, on the basis of the Nuremberg racial laws, the removal of the "Jews belonging to the Reich and those persons who are considered as Jews according to the Nuremberg laws" resident in Rumania.

The registration action took place through an agreement between the Reich Security Main Office (Eichmann) and the Foreign Office (Privy Councillor Grosskopf) which was concluded on 30 October 1940 in a RSHA/AA (the two named institutions) joint session. It was fixed at this session that it must be carefully noted "that the external impression is not awakened that an attempt is being made to seize the Jews", that these lists are "passed on... to the Reich Security Main Office and that the arrival of the Jews must be notified by wire to the Reich Security Main Office which will have everything else done". (DZA Potsdam, Temesvar consulate, No. 272, gazette 264 to 266)

Responsible for carrying through this registration action in Rumania was von Hardenberg who had authority to give instructions in this field to the consulates subordinated to the Bucharest legation (Temesvar, Galati, Kronstadt, Jasay, Orseva, Constanza, Ploesti).

In carrying through these criminal registration actions von Hardenberg showed more haste than the specific authorities. Already before 2 November 1942 when there were as yet no "legal" grounds for withdrawing the passports of the "protectorate Jews" in Rumania this

was practised in a few cases in von Hardenberg's sphere of activity. (See Document No. 15)

The first registration action took place in December 1940. The lists handed in by the nazi consulate in Temesvar on 18 December 1940 registered 110 persons. On the basis of this registration action von Hardenberg and the consulates subordinated to him in these questions then carried through the denationalization of the "protectorate members" and those Jews "belonging to the Reich".

Thus they were delivered to Eichmann's commissioner at the legation in Bucharest, SS-Sturmbannführer Richter.

The registration and execution of the denationalization of the Jewish people resident in Rumania thus directly served the "final solution of the Jewish question" decided at the Wannsee Conference.

At the founding of the West German state von Hardenberg was first government counsellor in the Bonn Ministry of Finance. But already in 1951 he was again taken over by the diplomatic service, was at first embassy counsellor, from 1954 to 1959 head of the UNESCO department in the Bonn Foreign Office and since 1961 he has represented the West German Federal Republic as ambassador in Costa Rica.

### **Helped to Organize the Murder of Greek Jews**

*Georg Vogel*

*Special and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Federal Republic in Venezuela.*

Vogel was a member of the nazi party since 1937 and finally SS Obersturmführer (No. 138133). He shares responsibility for the deportation and extermination of thousands of Greek Jews in 1943 as fascist legation counsellor in Athens, together with his immediate superior *Altenburg*, then "Reich plenipotentiary in Greece".

Even the preparation of the deportation took place "in agreement" with the "office of the Reich plenipotentiary" in Athens. (Eichmann Trial, Vol. 16, p. 51) The special commando of the RSHA for the deportation of Greek Jews under the command of SS Hauptsturmführer *Wisliceny* cooperated closely with the office of *Altenburg* and *Vogel*. (Ibid., Vol. 16, p. 55, back) *Vogel's* visés and work notes on a part of the present correspondence prove his direct participation in these "Jewish actions". (See Document No. 16a)

In May 1943 the action was concluded with the deportation of 56,000 Greek Jews. Of these only 1,950 were still alive after the end of the war. (Eichmann Trial, Vol. 12, p. 118, back)

After the conclusion of the deportation of the Jewish people *Vogel*, in May-June 1943, distributed the property "left behind" by the Greek Jews who were deported for liquidation. This is proved by a letter signed by him of the office of the Sipo (security police) and the SD (security service) to "Reich plenipotentiary" *Altenburg*. (See Document No. 16b)

The former SS Obersturmführer *Vogel* was active as judge in West Germany from 1946 to 1949. In 1949 he received a leading post in the then Bonn Ministry for the Marshall Plan. In 1952 he was appointed ministerial director. In 1956 *Vogel* again entered the foreign service, first as consul general in Salisbury, then as ambassador in Malaya. Since 1961 *Vogel* has represented West Germany as ambassador first in Ecuador and since 1964 in Venezuela.

## Propagated Fascist Racist Ideas

Dr. Walter Becher

Before 1945 Becher spread the nazi racist madness as editor of the art, science and entertainment section of the national socialist regional organ *Die Zeit* in Reichenberg (Liberec) so as to make the Czech population believe that not the nazis but the Jews were guilty of their misery. Under the heading "songs which we renounce" Becher demanded that all songs "whose words originate from Jews or which are set to music by Jews" should no longer be sung. (*Die Zeit*, Reichenberg, 17 December 1938)

Five weeks after the occupation of the Sudetenland and the persecution of the Jews Becher struck up the following balance sheet:

*"If theatres, schools and especially those vocations, which, like the art trade, from the very outset have a half economic and half artistic character, are for the greater part in the hands of people of foreign races one will understand that the general liberation from Judaism is also the first prerequisite for the new construction of Sudeten German cultural life."* (*Die Zeit*, Reichenberg, 9 November 1938)

Becher wrote about the Jews in the then not yet occupied Czechoslovak area:

*"The Jewish agitation press has dished up too emphatically the shocking story of the 'Trojan horse' in whose belly the dangerous Henleinovci lie in wait for the decline of the Czechoslovak state. In doing so it ensured that the Czechs became blind to the 'Jewish horse' whose belly had long since emptied the 'intellectual champions' of Pan-Judaism over the Czech state; the mafia Jews who did underground work in constructing the renegade phantom were appropriately rewarded and sat in unconquerable positions in the 'Prague press'. This was also the origin of the 'organization' which*

*under the direction of the Jewish master of the 'German Urania', Professor Frankl, arranged the 'German broadcast' from Prague in the service of Pan-Judaism and with the lie of preserving the state in the Czechoslovak sense . . .*

*"So it came about that these parasitical phenomena on the margin of German culture quite seriously and with conviction appeared as the sole true representatives of German intellectual life to the leading literary men on Czech radio who were in close touch with the Manns, Feuchtwangers, Emil Ludwigs, Werfels, Franks and Brods . . ." (Die Zeit, Reichenberg, 2 January 1939)*

In May 1939 when the Jews of the occupied Sudeten area had already been expelled from all positions in the economy, politics and culture and had entered the road to the ghettos and concentration camps, Becher celebrated this expulsion from the cultural sphere:

*"Sudetenland has become a cultural land. Only the liberating deed of the Führer awakened uncouneted slumbering forces . . . What was deliberately hushed up under the patronage of an unpopular government influenced by Jewish brokers can now stand up and face the general judgment."* (*Die Zeit*, Reichenberg, 23 May 1939)

Becher took part in the invasions of the nazi Wehrmacht as reporter of a propaganda company and glorified the predatory attacks of German imperialism.

After 1945 Becher was a foundation member and later chairman of the "Witikobund", that part of the revanchist "Association of Sudeten German Fellow Countrymen" which was joined especially by the Henlein fascists. From 1950 to 1962 he was a member of the provincial diet in Bavaria and chairman of the parliamentary group of the neo-nazi GB/BHE. After this party was no longer elected into the provincial diet Becher changed over to the CSU and in 1965 became a deputy of the Strauss party in the Bundestag.



## Race Expert of the Nazi Ministry of Justice

*Franz Massfeller*

*Until May 1965 ministerial counsellor in the Bonn*

*Ministry of Justice.*

As "specialist on race questions" in the Reich Ministry of Justice Franz Massfeller was chiefly and officially responsible for the "cultivation of hereditary health" on the basis of the barbaric "law on the prevention of a hereditarily tainted generation" of 14 July 1933. From 1933 to 1945 a few hundreds of thousands of people who were considered inferior according to the fascist race dogma because of mental or physical defects were forcibly sterilized or castrated under his responsibility. Furthermore Massfeller was competent for questions of the so-called "marriage health law" one of whose authors was Globke. Thus Massfeller was one of those who paved the way for the fascist euthanasia crimes, i. e., the killing of uncounted ill people.

In 1936 Massfeller commented on the racial laws which had been drafted with the participation of Globke. The study written by him together with his ministerial colleagues Dr. Gütt and Dr. Linden was published under the title "Law on the Protection of Blood and Marital Health" by the J. F. Lehmann publishing-house. In a review of this comment in the nazi periodical *Deutsche Justiz*, Vol. 1936, page 1,688, the comment was recommended for study by all "ideological instructors in the federations and coordinated formations of the NSDAP".

Thus Massfeller was one of the authoritative "experts" on carrying out the nazi race theory. His tasks became still greater when the nazi leadership prepared the "final solution of the Jewish question". Massfeller belonged to a small circle of experts who on 6 March 1942 held one of the successor conferences of the notorious

Wannsee Conference on the "final solution of the Jewish question" with Eichmann in the Reich Security Main Office, department IV B 4. The subject of the discussion was the general forcible sterilization of the "Jewish half-castes". It was decided there, for example, "*that it can by no means be tolerated that half-breeds be kept alive in the long run as a third little race*". Only a small circle of "Jewish half-breeds" was to be left in the Reich "*by way of grace*" because of the shortage of manpower. For this "*obligingness*", however, they should undergo "*voluntary sterilization*" as was propagated by Massfeller. (DZA, Potsdam, protocol of the conference, Case XI, Vol. 372, NG, 2586)

After 1945 Massfeller again found a post in the Ministry of Justice thanks to Globke's protection, for the two race experts had worked together for twelve years. As ministerial counsellor for family, hereditary and youth welfare law he did not even change the ministry but continued his activity unmolested until May 1964.

## Further heavily incriminated anti-semites

*Dr. Hans von Boeckh*

*Before 1945:* Holland specialist in the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs, from 1940 chief specialist and later head of the main economics department in the "general commissariat for finance and economy" with the "Reich commissar for the occupied Dutch areas", in this function chiefly responsible for the theft of Jewish property in Holland which was called "Aryanization" or "liberation of the economy from Judaism", decorated with the war service cross 1st class for his "services" in Holland, member of the nazi party from 1937.

*After 1945:* Leading member of the West German delegation in the negotiations on the EEC and EURATOM treaties, vice-

president of the "Advisory Research Council of the federal minister for all-German questions", in this function one of those chiefly responsible for drawing up the plan for the annexation and plundering of the GDR ("Grey Plan").

*Dr. Walter Britsch*

*Before 1945:* "Reich trustee" of the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs for the former Rothschild properties had an active part in the appropriation of Jewish property values by the Hitler government.

*After 1945:* Ministerial director in the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, head of the sub-department for sales, trade regulations and vocational training.

*Dr. Karl-Günter von Coelln*

*Before 1945:* Member of the NSDAP from 1933, active in department III (mining and metallurgical industry), then head of the "Jewish section" in the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs, considered as "indispensable leading force" in the liberation of the economy from Judaism.

*After 1945:* Ministerial counsellor in the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and specialist in sub-department VI/A (monetary credit and currency system), state commissar of the German Mortgage Bond Institute in Wiesbaden.

*Wolfgang Duchart*

*Before 1945:* Ministerial counsellor, from 1935 in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, department I, responsible for nationality and naturalization (created with Globke the legal prerequisites for the organized millionfold murder of Jews), from 1943 in the SS Reich Security Main Office.

*After 1945:* Vice-president of the Federal Adjustment Office.

*Dr. Johann Baptist Gradl*

*Before 1945:* Deputy manager and trustee of the "Reich banking group" which comprised more than 40,000 banks and credit institutes; the economic Groups

of the "Reich group" offered its member banks the stolen Jewish property in "strictly confidential" circular letters.

*After 1945:* Publisher, member of the CDU federal board, since 1957 deputy of the West Berlin CDU in the West German Bundestag in violation of international law, from 1958 president of the "Advisory Research Council with the All-German Ministry" and chiefly responsible for working out the annexation plans against the GDR in the economic and social fields, from October 1965 to November 1966 "minister for expelled persons".

*Dr. Ludwig Hahn*

*Before 1945:* SS Standartenführer, from 1 February 1930 member of the NSDAP (No. 194,463), commander of the security police and the SD in Cracow, "special commissioner" and Himmler's "adviser on Jewish questions" of the German ambassador in Pressburg, from October 1940 commander of the security police and the SD for the Warsaw district, from 1942 to 1943 the mass exterminations of Jews in the Warsaw district were carried through under his direction.

*After 1945:* Deputy director of the Karlsruhe Life Insurance AG in Hamburg.

*Johann Humbert*

*Before 1945:* For many years leading staff member of the "Jewish department" of the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs, specialist for "questions of the liberation from Judaism" of Jewish foreign enterprises and Jewish home enterprises with foreign participation, later in the "Eastern Registration Company" which carried through the theft of foreign, including Jewish property in the occupied eastern regions.

*After 1945:* Ministerial counsellor in the Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs, responsible specialist for the economic relations of the West German Federal Republic with the Far East.

*Hermann Krumei*

*Before 1945:* SS Obersturmbannführer (No. 310,441) in department IV B 4 ("department on Jewish questions") of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA), manager of the "Resettlement Centre, Lodz Branch", there he organized the forced displacement and annihilation of 12,000 Jews, including 88 children dragged from Lidice; he shares responsibility for the deportation of 400,000 Jews from Hungary.

*After 1945:* As "late returner" rewarded with 12,000 marks, in 1961 deputy of the BHE in the regional diet of Korbach/Hesse, proprietor of a chemist's shop established with government credit, arrested only in May 1960 after international protests because of the above-mentioned crimes, sentenced to five years in prison in February 1965, released from detention immediately after the judgment since his term was covered by his detention during trial.

*Dr. Ernst Kutscher*

*Before 1945:* From 1936 in the Ribbentrop Foreign Ministry, 1944 member of the staff of the contact office of the commissioner for the information system in the Foreign Office and also "liaison official" with Information Office XIV—"Anti-Jewish Foreign Action" (investigation of possibilities of enforcing aggravated measures against the Jews in the individual countries by diplomatic means).

*After 1945:* Personal adviser to Federal Minister of Economic Affairs Erhard, from 1953 again in the diplomatic service—counsellor of the embassy in Teheran, 1962 counsellor of the embassy in the Bonn embassy in Paris, 1964 in the Foreign Office as reporting legation secretary first class, since 1966 as counsellor of the embassy first class West German representative at the EEC in Brussels.

*Dr. Ernst-Günther Mohr*

*Before 1945:* Legation counsellor in The Hague, Netherlands, shares responsibility

for the introduction of the deportations of Jews from 1939 to 1941, afterwards consul in Tangier, Morocco, and in the Ribbentrop Foreign Office.

*After 1945:* Bonn ambassador in Argentina.

*Dr. Hans Neuwirth*

*Before 1945:* Leading member of the Henlein party, appeared openly as an anti-Semite already before the occupation of the Sudeten region, after the occupation charged by the Gestapo with the liquidation and "reorganization" of large parts of the Jewish Petschek trust, from 1942 member of the managing committee of the "Aryanized" Petschek enterprise.

*After 1945:* Member of the Sudeten German Council, chairman of the legal committee and member of the Federal Assembly of the revanchist "Association of Sudeten German Fellow Countrymen", close intimate of CSU chairman and Bonn Finance Minister Strauss.

*Dr. Heinz Rother*

*Before 1945:* Was proposed in 1944 for the award of the "war service cross, 1st class" as "indispensable leading force" of the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs, had an authoritative share in working out and implementing the "decree on the use of Jewish property" of 3 December 1938.

*After 1945:* Ministerial counsellor in the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and responsible specialist for trade regulations and subsidiary laws.

*Professor Karl Schmitt*

*Before 1945:* According to Bundestag Vice-President Dehler in the Bundestag debate on 15 December 1966, president of the nazi "Academy of German Law", competent political law expert of the nazi regime, chairman of the conference on "Judaism in Jurisprudence".

*After 1945:* Secret adviser of West German Chancellor Kiesinger.

## The 131-Law Restored the Nazis Office and Honour

*Dr. Hans Schwarzmann*

*Before 1945:* Until 1942 Ribbentrop's legation secretary, liaison man between Ribbentrop and Abetz, nazi ambassador in Paris. In this capacity he participated in measures against French Jews, for example, in the founding of a central "office for Jewish questions" for France.

*After 1945:* Reporting legation counselor first class in the Bonn Foreign Office.

*Alfred Wurbs*

*Before 1945:* SS officer in the SD (security service), member of the action commando of the security police in Kristiansand, Norway, involved in arranging the transport of Norwegian Jews to fascist extermination camps.

*After 1945:* Until 1956 employed under "cover names" in the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution with the knowledge of the federal government, now works there under his real name as group leader in central department V.

The significance attributed by the Bonn government and the majority of the Bundestag to the rehabilitation of the nazi and war criminals becomes obvious from the fact that in one of the first legislative acts the falsifiers of questionnaires were granted complete impunity. Paragraph 10 of the "Law on the Granting of Impunity" of 31 December 1949 (*Bundesgesetzblatt* 1949/50, p. 37) states:

*"Impunity is granted irrespective of the amount of punishment to be expected for offences of withholding personal data for political reasons between 10 May 1945 and the coming into force of this law, even when they continue after this period, if the offender voluntarily recalls his false statements and adds statements which he has hitherto omitted contrary to legal regulation at the police authority of his domicile by 31 March 1950 at the latest."*

This enabled nazis who had gone underground or lived under false names to create the prerequisites, by giving their real personal data, for asserting their claims from the period before 8 May 1945.

This happened with the "Law on the Settlement of the Legal Relations of Those Persons Falling under Article 131 of the Constitution", the so-called 131-law which was issued on 11 May 1951.

According to this law at first every fifth post in the administrative services and 20 per cent of the expenditures on pay were due to the circle of persons favoured by this law, namely, the nazis. The circle of persons embraced by the law consists of the following, according to Chapter I, Section I, § 1:

Officials of the fascist state apparatus (including the former protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia) who had not been re-employed up to the time of the issue of the law, so-called "officials in waiting status", retired officials and other pension receivers for whom an appropriate fund was no longer available after 8 May 1945, professional soldiers of the fascist Wehrmacht, professional members of the

Reich labour service and dependents of the named circle of persons entitled to maintenance.

But that is not all. Para. 67 of the law says:

*"(1) Officials and professional soldiers who were officially transferred to*

- 1. an authority of the former Secret State Police (Gestapo),*
- 2. the former research office of the RLM (Reich Air Ministry—editor)*
- 3. the former Waffen SS*

*and remained there until 8 May 1945 or were retired are treated with regard to their legal status as if they were still in their former position at this time and retired from it, were dismissed or registered for re-employment according to § 5 or 6. The term of service in the services named in 1 to 3 is not taken into consideration; in special exceptional cases the supreme service authority may admit a consideration of this term of service."* (BGBl., Part I, No. 22, 13 May 1951)

Thus even the members of nazi organizations which were declared to be criminal by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg are rehabilitated. With the stipulation that the transfer to these criminal organizations must have taken place "officially" the attempt is made to arouse the impression that these persons had been forced to join the Gestapo or SS, although it is known to the entire world that only selected and confirmed nazis were considered for these terror organizations.

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* of 6 February 1963 came to the conclusion: "An SS Standartenführer who was a trained jurist and . . . was transferred to higher service by the national socialists was to be recognized as a 131-man according to this provision."

According to official West German data 181,202 so-called 131-men had been employed in the service of the Bonn state by 31 March 1956. At that time their share

in the pay expenditures of the central Bonn government apparatus amounted to 32.1 per cent and their share in the posts 24.3 per cent. (*Bulletin des Presse- und Informationsamtes der Bundesregierung*, 28 March 1957)

It can be precisely deduced from the appointment and promotion procedures in West Germany that no less than 75 to 80 per cent of all officials employed in public offices after the formation of the West German Federal Republic had served the nazi state of injustice.

The tax-payers had to raise 350,000 marks every day to finance the permanent leave of those nazi officials who at that time could not yet be employed again in the state apparatus in their rank, according to calculations of the *Süd-deutsche Zeitung* of 15 February 1956.

It could be seen from official personnel news and handbooks in West Germany that, as of 1960

- some 70 per cent of all judges and public prosecutors had served Hitler's terror justice;
- eighty-four per cent, i.e., 88 out of 105 ambassadors and department heads of the Foreign Office were active in the diplomatic service under Ribbentrop;
- at least 80 per cent of the ministerial directors and ministerial counsellors of the Bonn Ministry of the Interior were officials of the Hitler state;
- all Bundeswehr officers who were put on duty at the time of the formation of the Bundeswehr had to produce their "certificate of qualification" from the Hitler Wehrmacht.

## The Work of Globke, the Murderer of Jews

Globke, the intellectual murderer of Jews who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic on 23 July 1963 was for more than a decade the "highest official of the Federal Republic" and thus the real ruler of the Bonn state apparatus.

The *Bonn Generalanzeiger* of 30 November 1962 which is close to government circles wrote about the man who helped to work out the Nuremberg laws, who wrote a disgusting commentary on them, who participated in the "final solution of the Jewish question" and was Himmler's right hand right up to the last minute:

*"Everybody who knows the Bonn state apparatus shrugs his shoulders when he is asked how it comes that Globke is the most powerful of all. This man... has more insight into conditions and more influence on what happens in the shadow than all the ministers together... There is not one of his 21 state secretaries in all ministries who has not yet told his minister this momentous, seemingly innocent sentence: I have talked with Herr Globke, he shares my opinion. Where is the minister who would ignore the undertones and in whose ear these words do not sound like a tuning-fork? Talked with Herr Globke! And where is the minister who would tell his state secretary: What do I care for Herr Globke?"*

One of Globke's domains was personnel policy.

- Globke saw to the dismissal of all consistent democratic forces from the state service. The relevant decision of the Adenauer government of 19 September 1950 was essentially his work.

- By means of the 131-law in whose drafting he had participated Globke launched his like-minded friends of former times into the highest positions. He decided on employment, dismissals and promotions of all higher officials of the Bonn ministries. No one entered service who did not have his approval.

- Thus Globke had the entire official apparatus of the Bonn state firmly in his hands and he decided on the policy of the Bonn government as head of the nazi-infiltrated "shadow cabinet of state secretaries".

- For this reason Globke was indispensable to Adenauer and his government of West German imperialism. Adenauer defended him before the Bundestag on 31 May 1951 with the following words:

*"I want to declare here that in the long period in which I have been active in public life as an official I scarcely ever became acquainted with an official who attended to his duty with the same loyalty and objectivity as Herr Globke."*

Even when Globke's crimes became known to the entire world through the disclosures of the GDR, Adenauer placed himself before his intimate friend and declared in a talk with journalist Hans Ulrich Kempfski:

*"It would be human meanness and perfidy for me to part with Globke under these circumstances" ... But indirectly Adenauer admitted how indispensable Globke's cooperation had become to him by confessing: "I do not know another man whom I could place in his post!" (Süd-deutsche Zeitung, Munich, 31 March 1956)*

On 3 January 1967 the *Frankfurter Rundschau* published a much-noted assessment of the functions of right-wing radicalism in the West German Federal Republic. The author was Professor Werner Hofmann, director of the sociological seminar of the Philipps University in Marburg:

Professor Hofmann first posed the question, proceeding from the electoral successes of the neo-nazi NPD, of whether the "return of right-wing radicalism has taken place only today" or if "one has been deceived about its possibilities up to now". His reply is unequivocal:

"Organized right-wing extremism also grows in a social atmosphere which has not been produced by itself and on a tradition of thinking which has deep roots in our country . . . In detail right-wing radicalism can assume changing features. But it becomes obvious that certain details in its physiognomy regularly appear together with others (for example, racial fanaticism, also anti-Semitism)."

Professor Hofmann then shows that "the old and new right-wing extremists . . . must feel encouraged when our courts deal notoriously lightly with mass murderers of the national socialist period, when they are released in the shortest period in a large number of cases because of unfitness for imprisonment, when uncounted picture reports, soldier booklets and books indulge in the recollection of Greater Germany's exciting times and the Greater German literary business changed many periodicals into downright memoir papers, when in the sign of anti-communism which has become neurotic the simplest civic liberalism is suspect and a new state protection mentality is spreading rapidly."

This "encouragement" is not an end in itself but takes place deliberately within the framework of a fundamental policy of the West German state. Professor Hofmann declares:

"To be sure, as long as our official po-

licy is itself only to 'overcome' the year 1945 of the past, as long as German atlases are systematically printed in a misleading way, as long as people who after 1933 had to flee the country because of danger to their health and life are publicly outlawed, as long as a shared disposal over nuclear weapons is demanded as a matter of 'national self-respect', and as long as all attempts to relax the situation in Central Europe are considered as being 'at our expense', so long can right-wing radicalism adhere to the official policy itself.

"Under these circumstances organized right-wing extremism does not appear as an illegitimate, but rather as a legitimate child of the conditions . . . Right-wing radicalism takes the governing rights at their word. It expresses what others only think; it wants to execute their concealed wishes, complete their half-finished projects.

"It appears as the determined, activist, aggressive executor of what the others only wish to do."

At the end of his analysis Professor Hofmann comes to the following conclusions:

"Not only can the readiness to come to terms with the participation of right-wing radical circles in state power be observed but even the inclination to make use of them. When at the last conference of the NATO Council the spokesman of our government utilized the general surprise about the electoral success of the right-wing extremists in Hesse to give weight to the demands of the federal government, and when in doing so the unfortunate association with the 'spirit of Versailles' was conjured up, when furthermore the political parties believe today that there is 'great demand for national pride' (*Süddeutsche Zeitung* of 22 November 1966) and that allowance must be made for it then it becomes evident that right-wing radicalism has already been given a political function . . .

"What is new is that right-wing radi-

## Wire-Pullers of the Crimes of Yesterday— Inspirers of the Policy of Today

*calism transforms itself out of an appendix of the ruling policy into a driving force itself; it will be appealed to. And he who finds fault with right-wing radicalism because it has no clear political program fails to realize that it does not need a program, for it already makes policy everywhere.*

*"For this very reason 'Weimar' will not return. This time right-wing radicalism does not stand against a 'system' which is felt by it to be inadequate. It is rather flesh of its flesh, spirit of its spirit. It does not need to overthrow, it only needs to give a helping hand. It is the promoter of that 'strong man' whom it seems to admit is right."*

Neo-nazism is flesh of the flesh of the "system", that means of West German CDU/CSU government policy. It has been given a genuine function within the framework of the policy of the Kiesinger-Strauss government. This is the quintessence of the analysis of the West German sociologist.

The struggle against neo-fascist developments in West Germany can therefore only be successful when it turns against the begetter and protector of this "legitimate child", against the peace-endangering, revanchist policy of the Bonn government.

The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg as well as the most important following trials (Krupp and Flick trials) of a few German trust managers have clearly proved the pernicious role of the German armament monopolies in the erection of the Nazi dictatorship as well as in the drawing up and realization of the various fascist plans of aggression and programs of extermination. The role of the German armament monopolies as inspirers and beneficiaries of the "Aryanization" of Jewish property, for example, was characterized in the Flick trial as a way of action "which is without equal in cynicism".

Regardless of this and by disregarding the Potsdam Agreement the power position of the Krupps, Flicks, IG-Farben, Thyssens, Röchlings, etc., not only remained untouched in the West German Federal Republic but they and their successor trusts determine and direct the policy of the Bonn state. In the West German Ministry of Economic Affairs the experts on Jewish questions of the Nazi Ministry of Economic Affairs who were taken over by Bonn just as they were today authoritatively call the tune.

### Abs Rules Absolutely

*Dr. Hermann J. Abs*

*Member of the Board of the (West) Deutsche Bank AG, president of the administrative council of the (West) Deutsche Bundesbahn (railway), chairman of the board of directors of the Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG, chairman or member of the boards of directors of another 32 large companies.*

Abs was a member of the board of the Deutsche Bank, which was one of the main initiators and profiteers of the theft of Jewish property called "Aryanization", from the beginning of 1938.

The directors of the bank used their business connections to receive informa-



tion on Jewish enterprises and obtain from among its customers persons interested in purchasing the confiscated property. (See Documents No. 1a, b)

The Deutsche Bank played an especially great role in exacting the "atonement performances" imposed on German Jews by the nazi leadership in 1938. (See Documents No. 2a, b)

The bank also realized considerable profits through its collaboration in the "Aryanization". When the Wolf, Nette & Jacobi Works were "Aryanized" in favour of the Mannesmann trust, the Deutsche Bank received a commission of 900,000 Reichsmarks together with the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft. (Cf. DWI-Berichte No. 10/1956)

The sphere of influence of the Deutsche Bank also expanded during the Second World War. The foreign department headed by Abs was especially charged with the "collection of enemy property". (See Documents No. 3a-d) This term also included the entire Jewish property in the occupied countries.

A report on Abs says:

*"Abs was the spiritual rector of the infamous Deutsche Bank, which combined an unusual concentration of economic power with active participation in the criminal policies of the nazi regime. The Deutsche Bank of Herr Abs acted as a top institution of the German government and served the economic penetration of the satellite states and the occupied countries of Europe... Abs exerted all his energy to extend the rule of Germany over Europe."* (OMGUS Office of Military Government of the USA. Report of November 1946, pp. 2, 5, 51, 171 f)

After the war he was sentenced in absentia by a Yugoslav court to 15 years at hard labour.

In West Germany Abs could exert an authoritative influence on questions of further development already in 1950 as a member of the economic-technical com-

mission of the Schumann Plan Commission.

As head of the largest West German monopoly bank, the (West) Deutsche Bank, he became one of the undisputed real masters of West Germany. There is no Bonn government in whose formation and measures the word of Abs would not have had a share in making decisions.

*Der Spiegel* (No. 45 of 3 November 1965) therefore rightfully stated:

*"No ministerial post in Bonn could... ever create the range of power and influence which he now has... His arm reaches far beyond West Germany. He who ventures a financial transaction without making use of the due aid of the Deutsche Bank feels it very soon."*

In another place *Der Spiegel* says on Abs' present power position in West Germany:

*"A frown from Abs decides on credits of millions or a managerial career."*

On 15 October 1966 Abs was decorated by the Bonn federal president, concentration camp builder Heinrich Lübke, with the highest West German order, the "Great Federal Service Cross with star and shoulder ribbon".

# DAS ABS-IMPERIUM



## VORSTANDSSPRECHER

**DEUTSCHE BANK AG**  
Frankfurt a. M.  
14 786 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
Bilanzsumme  
21 750 Beschäftigte

**DEUTSCHE BANK**  
Berlin  
Abwickelende Altbank  
30 Beschäftigte

## VORSITZENDER DES AUFSICHTSRATS

**DAIMLER-BENZ AG**  
Stuttgart  
5236 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
112 000 Beschäftigte

**RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHES  
ELEKTRIZITÄTWERK AG**  
Essen  
4170 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
16 350 Beschäftigte

**BADISCHE ANILIN- &  
SODA-FABRIK AG**  
Ludwigshafen  
3755 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
55 600 Beschäftigte

**DORTMUND-HÖRDER  
HUTTENUNION AG**  
Dortmund  
1522 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
28 100 Beschäftigte

**VEREINIGTE GLANZ-  
STOFF-FABRIKEN AG**  
Wuppertal-Elberfeld  
951 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
15 800 Beschäftigte

**RHEINISCHE BRAUN-  
KOHLENWERKE AG**  
Köln  
947 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
20 700 Beschäftigte

**PHILIPP HOLZMANN AG**  
Frankfurt a. M.  
752 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
20 000 Beschäftigte

**GEBR. STUHM GmbH**  
Brambauer  
750 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
5300 Beschäftigte

**DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA AG**  
Köln  
713 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
13 000 Beschäftigte

**SÜDDEUTSCHE ZUCKER AG**  
Mannheim  
599 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
6 100 Beschäftigte

**ZELLSTOFFFABRIK  
WALDHOF**  
Mannheim  
498 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
9700 Beschäftigte

**SALAMANDER AG**  
Kornwestheim  
384 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
15 200 Beschäftigte

**PHOENIX  
GUMMIWERKE AG**  
Hamburg-Harburg  
353 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
8400 Beschäftigte

**KALI-CHEMIE AG**  
Hannover  
282 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
5300 Beschäftigte

**DEUTSCHE LIBBEY-OWENS-  
GESELLSCHAFT**  
Gelsenkirchen-Rothhausen  
190 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
4600 Beschäftigte

**BERGWERKSGESELLSCHAFT  
DAHLBUSCH**  
Gelsenkirchen-Rothhausen  
66 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
3000 Beschäftigte

## STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER DES AUFSICHTSRATS

**SIEMENS & HALSKE AG**  
Berlin  
6532 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
247 000 Beschäftigte

**DEUTSCHE SHELL AG**  
Hamburg  
3076 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
6450 Beschäftigte

**KLOCKNER-HUMBOLDT-  
DEUTZ AG**  
Köln  
1813 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
47 000 Beschäftigte

**AG DER DILLINGER  
HUTTENWERKE**  
Dillingen  
542 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
6400 Beschäftigte

**NEUNKIRCHER EISEN-  
WERK AG**  
Neunkirchen  
477 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
12 000 Beschäftigte

**H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO  
NV.**  
Amsterdam  
293 Mill. Mark  
Bilanzsumme  
350 Beschäftigte

## VORSITZENDER DES VERWALTUNGSRATS

**KREDITANSTALT FÜR  
WIEDERAUFBAU**  
13 900 Mill. Mark  
Bilanzsumme  
340 Beschäftigte

**DEUTSCHE  
BUNDESBahn**  
8900 Mill. Mark Umsatz  
471 600 Beschäftigte

**MITGLIED DES AUFSICHTSRATS:** Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks AG, Essen;  
Metallgesellschaft AG, Frankfurt

**MITGLIED DES VERWALTUNGSRATS:** Banco Commercial Transatlantica, Barcelona;  
Banco Español en Alemania, Hamburg

**EHRENVORSITZENDER DES AUFSICHTSRATS:** Deutsche Überseebank, Hamburg-Berlin;  
Pittner Maschinenfabrik AG, Langen bei Frankfurt

## Forms the Leading Forces of the Economy . . .

Dr. Fritz Arlt

Member of the managing board of the Federal Union of West German Employers' Associations (BDA),

Member of the managing board of the West German Institute of Industry in Cologne, responsible for the training of the leading forces of the economy.

In 1936 Fritz Arlt took his doctor's degree in philosophy at Leipzig University on the theme *"The women of the old Icelandic peasant sagas and the women of the pre-exile books of the Old Testament—A contribution to race psychology."*

According to Arlt this thesis was to serve practical political activity directly. His pseudo-scientific statements are based on the *"inferiority of Judaism"* as compared to the *"Nordic race"*. On page 53 it can be read: *"4. Cunning and slyness, which can lead to duplicity, seem to me to be another typical characteristic of the old Israelite women's mental life."* (The Women . . . Leipzig, 1936)

In 1938 Arlt published the paper *"Folk biological investigation on the Jews in Leipzig"* (S. Hirzel, Leipzig). It is an example of how *"scientists"* had a direct share in the preparation of the *"final solution"*. (See Document No. 17)

A review states:

*"In addition to the general descriptions of the Jewish question in recent times, the work by Fritz Arlt, Breslau, the district head of the Silesian race policy office, is to be mentioned in particular as an individual investigation. It treats the folk biological conditions of the Jews in Leipzig and thus makes an extremely valuable contribution to the understanding of the social, population policy and scientific relations of German urban Judaism . . . Of special value in this work are the precise inquiries on half-breeds of the first and*

*second degree."* (Volk und Rasse, 13th vol., 1938, pp. 154–155)

As commissioner of the *"Race Policy Office"* Arlt was responsible for *"Germanization"* in Cracow in 1940. At the same time he was the head of the *"population and welfare"* group in the *"government of the General Gouvernement"*. This was the decisive state authority in occupied Poland for all questions of the *"treatment"* of the native population, especially of Jews.

From 9 November 1941 Arlt was SS Obersturmbannführer in the main staff office of the *"Reich commissar for the consolidation of Germandom"* (Himmler) with SS No. 367,769 and bearer of the *"death's head ring"* (SS-DAL 1944). The *"Reich commissar"* guided and coordinated all *"Germanization"* measures in the entire sphere of influence and power of the national socialist state.

The Bonn government considered the anti-Semite Arlt qualified to work in the *"Federal Youth Board"* which exerts an influence on the entire public education and youth policy. At the same time he was delegated as West German representative to the board of the West German-French youth program. Arlt had to be withdrawn from these two bodies after his nazi past became known publicly.

But his influential functions in the (West) German Institute of Industry and in the central organization of the West German Employers' Associations (BDA) remain untouched by it.

## **"Aryanization Banker" Became Bundesbank President**



*Karl Blessing, today President of the West German Bundesbank, was a member of Himmler's "Circle of Friends" before 1945. Here former Federal Chancellor Erhard is decorating him with the "Bundesverdienstkreuz" 1st class.*

**Karl Blessing**  
*President of the (West) Deutsche Bundesbank, senator of the Max Planck Society*

Blessing belonged to Himmler's "Circle of Friends"; Hitler appointed him war economy leader. From 1933 he worked in the Deutsche Reichsbank from which he switched in 1934 as chief expert into the service of the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs.

As a member of the directorium of the Reichsbank and later of the "Closer Advisory Council of the Deutsche Reichsbank" Blessing participated decisively in

the financing and preparation of the war including the Aryanization program.

Because of his high position Blessing also had the closest ties with IG-Farben which wrote about Blessing in a letter to a South African firm: "He is a leading personality in the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs and one of Schacht's closest collaborators." (Deutsches Zentralarchiv Potsdam, IG-Farben A 113, A 125)

Blessing was regularly called for consultations with leading fascist counselling groups, as in the talks with Göring on the Aryanization policy in Austria on 11 March 1938 at which Blessing was present in his



capacity as expert on Austrian affairs of the Reichsbank administration. (See Documents No. 4 a–d)

He was also among the participants of that ill-famed secret conference with Göring on 12 November 1938 when the continuation of the anti-Jewish policy after the pogroms of the "crystal night" was deliberated. When the financial consequences of the destruction caused by the fascist mob were also to be imposed on the Jews it was Blessing who called attention to the fact that the Jews must be deprived of the possibility of procuring the necessary money by selling Reich bonds.

*Blessing: "I fear that in the next days, from Monday, the Jews will sell Reich bonds for hundreds of thousands to procure the required cash..."*

*Göring: "In what form can the Jew bring his Reich bonds onto the market?" (Acclamation: Sale)*

*"To whom?"*

*(Acclamation: To the stock exchange. He gives the order to a bank)*

*"Then I stop the sale of Reich bonds for three days." (See Documents No. 5 a–c)*

As a member of the "Closer Advisory Council of the Deutsche Reichsbank" Blessing was informed about all essential measures of the Reichsbank. Therefore, the statements from the substantiation of the judgment in the Nuremberg trial of Reichsbank Director Puhl also apply to him:

*"...The cold-bloodedly calculated extermination of the Jews is the most repugnant and hideous chapter in the long history of crimes committed during the nazi regime... The mass murder promised large financial gains which could be used to wage the German wars of aggression and were so used in fact. Foreign currency, coins, securities, jewels, gold watches, gold spectacles, even the articles of dress of the corpses were collected carefully and methodically; ... the coins, banknotes, jewels and gold stocks went into the safes*

*of the Reichsbank, were sold by it in Berlin pawnbrokers' shops or sent to be smelted into pure gold... Undoubtedly all such actions are crimes against humanity, and he who takes part in them or cooperates without opposition commits crimes against humanity..." (DAZ Potsdam, Nuremberg Trial, Case XI, 958, Vol. 3)*

Since the founding of the West German state Blessing has been one of its most influential bank and industrial giants. In addition to his top position as president of the (West) Deutsche Bundesbank (since 1957) he is a member of many boards of directors of other banks and trusts, member of the administrative council of the Bank for International Settlements, Basel, and the Credit Institute for Reconstruction, Frankfurt-on-Main, and bearer of the highest distinctions of the West German Federal Republic.

### **Göring's "Commissioner" at the Head of a Gigantic Empire**

*Friedrich Flick*

*Manager of the Friedrich Flick KG, Düsseldorf, chairman of the board of directors of many other large enterprises.*

Flick belonged to that group of German trust managers who used their power and influence to eliminate the Weimar Republic and make Hitler Reich chancellor. As a member of "Himmler's Circle of Friends", "war economy leader" and Göring's commissioner as he called himself before the Nuremberg Tribunal all doors were open for Flick in the years of nazi rule. His "Aryanization" desires were considered in all respects by Göring and his commissioner Wohlthat (see page 36). (See Documents No. 13 a, b, 14)

It was stated in the pleading of the American prosecutor against Flick and his accomplices:

*"The evidence has proved that the accused really participated in certain indi-*

vidual Aryanization actions—as the procedure of depriving the Jews of their property was called—which have been made the subject of the accusation; that they have been active as advisers and as executive organs of the government within the framework of these Aryanization measures, with which they have been charged in the bill of indictment and in the opening speech; and that they even went so far as to support the government in the drafting of Aryanization laws . . . They have collaborated in the issuing of generally valid anti-Jewish laws and have granted assistance in the acquisition of specific property values from certain Jews and appropriate them, a way of dealing which is without an equal in cynicism.” (Case V, Berlin, 1965, pp. 53–54, 65)

The fascist Nuremberg Race Laws were for Flick the legal basis for the realization of his private Aryanization plans. The first big “Aryanization” transaction was the appropriation of the Lübeck blast furnace works and the Rawack & Grünfeld enterprise in Lübeck. This robbery was followed by the appropriation of the Petschek enterprise which included about one-third of the entire lignite deposits in Germany. With Göring’s help Flick overcame all difficulties which arose from the fact that these were foreign Jewish enterprises. First, the smaller Petschek group (Julius Petschek, Prague) was purchased for a trifling sum and distributed among Flick, Wintershall, IG-Farben and Salzdettfurth whereby Flick received the lion’s share of the loot. (Archive of the Nationally-Owned Potash Works in Stassfurt, file: Salzdettfurth trust negotiations with Mittelstahl, Vol. 1)

After the annexation of Czechoslovakia the second Petschek group (Ignaz Petschek) was expropriated. For the carrying through of the “Aryanization”, of which Flick safeguarded his share for himself, he received from Göring the appropriate special powers:

*“For the preparatory solution of the Pet-*

*schek problem”*—Göring wrote on 21 January 1938—*“I charge you herewith with introducing negotiations with the authoritative circles of the Ignaz Petschek group and the Julius Petschek group with the aim of determining the possibilities of acquisition and the conditions of purchase of the groups for the entire property. I authorize you to conduct the negotiations alone, but you are also empowered to appear on behalf of a consortium. My decision is to be obtained before the conclusion. I reserve the distribution of the property to myself.”* (Flick Trial, Vol. XIV, NI-900, p. 49)

In addition to the profitable Aryanization business Flick ensured for himself another source of income through the employment of more than 50,000 forced labourers, prisoners of war and concentration camp prisoners. The number of people who were worked to death in Flick’s enterprises alone, among them many Jewish workers, runs into thousands.

In December 1947 Flick was sentenced to seven years in prison by the US Military Tribunal for war crimes and crimes against humanity but he was released before the term had been completed.

Since then he has again belonged to that handful of tycoons who decisively determine the development of the state and economy in West Germany. The Flick enterprises have an important share in West German armament production, especially in the manufacture of tanks, missiles, explosives and all kinds of ammunition. With an annual turnover of 6,500 million marks the Flick empire is one of the most powerful of the West German Federal Republic.

This power and his close relations with the top men of the CDU/CSU guarantee Flick not only orders and profits, but also a decisive influence on the policy of the Bonn government in the interest of his empire and the other German armament trusts.

## **Initiator of the Crimes of Auschwitz Again at the Lever of Power**

**Otto Ambros**

*Member of many boards of directors, leading chemical enterprises and other trusts, for example, the Scholven-Chemie AG, Gelsenkirchen-Buer, and the Telefunken-AG.*

Ambros was the actual founder of the IG-Farben Works in Auschwitz-Monowitz which he called a "corner-stone of a sound Germandom in the east".

Ambros who was made "war economy leader" by Hitler repeatedly inspected the installations of the IG-Farben in Auschwitz. On the actual beginnings of the secret building project he gave the following evidence before the Nuremberg Tribunal:

*"In December 1940 or January 1941 I went to Upper Silesia (Kattowitz) with chief engineer Biedenkopf. Here we were shown various sites which came into question by the provincial planning office which had available voluminous map material. For example, it referred to the region of Auschwitz which appeared favourable because there was water (the junction of three water courses), in addition to lime, coal (Fürstengruben pits) and salt. The manpower question in this region was also favourable because of the high population density." (SS im Einsatz—SS in Action, Berlin, 1957, pp. 436–437)*

As director of the IG-Farben for the Auschwitz works until 1942 Ambros was the direct superior of Dr. Dürrfeld (see page 31/32) and was informed about all important questions.

In accordance with the desires of IG-Farben the SS supplied ever new reinforcements of employable manpower. For this purpose Ambros conducted negotiations with the highest SS leaders in Auschwitz and also with Himmler per-

sonally. (Cf. file note of 26 May 1942 on a talk in Auschwitz, archive of the Nationally-Owned Buna Works, file: IG-Farben)

IG-Farben placed great value on fully fit workers. When the strength of the prisoners was exhausted under the inhuman conditions of ten to eleven hours of work in the IG-Farben works, which was the case after three months, as a rule, they were sent back to the original camp for extermination, and new prisoners were employed in their places.

In 1948 the US Military Tribunal in Nuremberg sentenced Ambros to eight years in prison primarily because of the crimes committed in Auschwitz against Jewish people.

Today Ambros is again one of the most influential managers of the West German chemical trusts.

**Dr. Walter Dürrfeld**

*Member of the executive of the Scholven-Chemie AG (IG-Farben), member of the boards of directors of many other companies.*

Dr. Dürrfeld was works manager in the IG-Farben works in Auschwitz-Monowitz from 1943 to 1945. His deputies in Auschwitz-Monowitz were the IG-Farben chemist Dr. Kurt Eisfeld and Dr. Max Faust (see page 33). Dürrfeld and Faust conducted the basic negotiations on the mass employment of concentration camp prisoners in the construction of the Auschwitz-Monowitz Works (See Documents No. 6a–c) with SS Obergruppenführer Wolf on 20 March 1941 in Berlin, Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse, the SS headquarters, on behalf of IG-Farben.

When the prisoners were no longer fit for work in Auschwitz-Monowitz they were sent back to the camp at the suggestion of Dürrfeld and other leading employees of the IG-Farben to be gassed with Zyklon B which had been developed in

the IG-Farben laboratories. This system of extermination through work killed 370,000 primarily Jewish prisoners in the Monowitz concentration camp and the branch camps belonging to it.

Dürrfeld constantly urged the SS to "deliver" only prisoners in good physical condition and exchange those who were weakened in a short time for new ones. (See Documents No. 8a, b)

In addition IG-Farben established A "sick bay" of its own in the Auschwitz-Monowitz works. When the prisoners hospitalized there were not fit for work within two weeks they were sent to the gas-chambers at Birkenau.

Dürrfeld did not shrink from any means to push the extension of the firm's own concentration camp. (See Documents No. 9a, b) He thus acquired the unreserved appreciation of other influential executive members of the trust. Still on 14 December 1944 Dürrfeld's superior, board member Otto Ambros (see page 31) demanded an increase in his salary giving as reason that director Dürrfeld has "given special service in the construction of the Auschwitz works". (See Document No. 7)

Dürrfeld was sentenced by an American military tribunal to eight years in prison for war crimes and crimes against humanity. After his early release IG-Farben appointed him member of the executive board of the Scholven-Chemie AG.

## **Further Heavily Incriminated Anti-Semites**

### *Kurt Becher*

*Before 1945:* SS Standartenführer (SS No. 234,478), until 1944 in the SS main office, then Eichmann's economic adviser for "Jewish questions" in Hungary, at the end of the war he tried to exchange Jewish people for goods important for the war.

*After 1945:* Proprietor of export and import firms in Bremen.

### *Dr. Werner Best*

*Before 1945:* SS Gruppenführer (No. 23,377), NSDAP (No. 341,338), author of the "Boxheimer documents" of the SA seizure of power in 1931, 1934 with the security service of the "Reichsführer SS", head of office I of the Reich Security Main Office, war administration chief with the military commander in France, agent of the Reich in Denmark, in August 1940 he prepared the "removal of all Jews from the occupied regions" in France; in Denmark Best issued the order to arrest and deport all Jews in the night from 1 to 2 October 1943; on 2 October 1943 he reported to the Foreign Office that the "action" had been carried through smoothly and that Denmark could be considered to be "free of Jews".

*After 1945:* Sentenced to death in Denmark in 1946, pardoned in 1949, released to West Germany in 1951, economic jurist in the Hugo Stinnes trust in Mülheim-on-Ruhr, expert in the West German Foreign Office.

### *Dr. Hans Constantin Boden*

*Before 1945:* War economy leader, member of the executive board of AEG Berlin, member of the board of directors of the AEG-Union, Vienna, and in other companies, for example, in enterprises in areas occupied by the nazis, as director and member of the executive board of the AEG trust he shares responsibility for the theft of Jewish property; in May 1944 Hitler appointed him "commissioner of the Greater German Reich" for economic questions in Hungary; there he was responsible for the securing of the property stolen from the Hungarian Jews.

*After 1945:* Chairman of the board of directors of the AEG, member of the board of directors of the Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt-on-Main, the Mannesmann AG, Düsseldorf, and other large enterprises, member of the foreign trade advisory council of the Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs, member of the presidium of the



(West) German Foreign Policy Society, member of the (West) German atomic commission, the atomic forum, the advisory council for development aid, decorated with the "Great Federal Service Cross with star and shoulder ribbon" of the West German Federal Republic.

*Dr. Heinrich Bütefisch*

*Before 1945:* War economy leader, member of the executive board of the IG-Farben-Industrie AG, Frankfurt-on-Main, member of the technical committee, business manager of the Ammoniakwerk (ammonia) Merseburg GmbH, Leuna-Werke, member of boards and boards of directors of further companies, member of the "Circle of Friends of Himmler", responsible for the Leuna part of the IG-Farben-Industrie in Auschwitz, co-initiator of the construction of the IG-Farben works in Auschwitz.

*After 1945:* In 1948 sentenced to six years in prison by the US Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, prematurely released, today again in many enterprises active as member of boards and boards of directors, for example, as chairman of the board of directors of the Kohle-Öl-Chemie GmbH, Gelsenkirchen, and member of the board of directors of the Ruhrchemie AG, Oberhausen-Holtien, head of the technical experts' committee of the International Convention of the Nitrogen Industry, was decorated by concentration camp builder Lübke with the "Great Distinguished Service Medal of the (West) German Federal Republic" during the first Auschwitz trial in which the backers of the Auschwitz crimes were deliberately withdrawn from prosecution. The decoration had to be annulled because of the world-wide protest after 16 days.

*Albrecht Düren*

*Before 1945:* Business manager of the "rallying company for trade enterprises participating in the war in the Kattowitz government district GmbH ("taking over"

of retail and wholesale trade firms of former Polish and Jewish proprietors).

*After 1945:* 1956 to 1960 chief business manager of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, chief business manager of the German Industry and Trade Congress.

*Dr. Kurt Eisfeld*

*Before 1945:* Responsible chemist of the IG-Farben, Auschwitz Works, Dürrfeld's closest collaborator in the settlement of the "final solution of the Jewish question" by means of "extermination through work" practised by IG-Farben, enriched himself together with the SS camp management through clandestine trade with the valuables of murdered Jewish prisoners.

*After 1945:* executive board of the Dynamit Nobel AG, Troisdorf (Flick trust), chairman of the board of directors of the Chemische Werke GmbH, Witten-on-Ruhr (Flick trust).

*Dr. Gotthard Freiherr von Falkenhausen*

*Before 1945:* Director of the Deutsche Bank and member of many boards of directors in trust enterprises and banks, had an authoritative part in the "Aryanization" of the Simon Hirschland bank in Essen and became the personally liable partner of this stolen banking firm which assumed the name Burkhardt & Co., Essen, after its acquisition by Falkenhausen.

*After 1945:* Partner of the Burkhardt & Co bank, Essen, chairman of the executive board of the Federal Union of the Private Banking Trade, Cologne, and holder of many functions in industry and banking of the West German Federal Republic.

*Dr. Max Faust*

*Before 1945:* Deputy works manager and superintendent of construction of the IG-Farben-Industrie AG, Auschwitz Works, jointly responsible for the extermination of 370,000 concentration camp prisoners through slave labour.

*After 1945:* Leading employee of Keram-Chemie, Siershahn/Westerwald.

*Dr. Günther Frank-Fahle*

*Before 1945:* Director of the IG-Farben-Industrie AG, Agency W. (Wehrmacht), had essential influence on the work of the "fifth column" maintained by IG-Farben, prepared the "Aryanization" of Jewish property, especially the Aussiger Verein, already before the occupation of the Sudetenland.

*After 1945:* Business manager of the (West) Deutsche Commerz GmbH, member of the advisory council of the (West) Deutsche Bank AG, many mandates of boards of directors in other large enterprises.

*Dr. Max Frauendorfer*

*Before 1945:* Member of the nazi party from 1928 and SS Obersturmbannführer, editor of the nazi periodical *Illustrierter Beobachter*, "Reich speaker" of the NSDAP already before 1933, member of the NSDAP Reich leadership, for some time Himmler's adjutant, president of the main labour department in the "General-gouvernement", close collaborator of "general governor" Hans Frank who was sentenced to death in Nuremberg, "Reich trustee of labour", had an authoritative share in the brutal suppression, ruthless exploitation and extermination of the Polish people, especially of the Jews, jointly responsible for the plans to make Poland "free of Jews", chiefly responsible for the deportation of hundreds of thousands of Poles as forced labourers to Germany.

*After 1945:* Director of the Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG in Munich, deputy treasurer of the Bavarian CSU and candidate for the Bundestag.

*Erich Graetz*

*Before 1945:* "War economy leader", chairman of the board of directors and works manager of the Ehrich & Graetz AG,

Berlin, responsible for the inhuman working and living conditions of the Jewish employees of the works, responsible for anti-Jewish reprisals which were decreed by the official nazi authorities only at a later time.

*After 1945:* Factory owner, co-partner of the Graetz KG (limited partnership), Altena/Westphalia, member of the managing committee of the Graetz AG, Hamburg.

*Gottfried Gruner*

*Before 1945:* Director of the Kurmärkische Zellwolle und Zellulose AG, Wittenberge (Phrix trust), chiefly responsible for the inhuman exploitation of hundreds of Jewish concentration camp prisoners (in a few months more than 70 per cent of the Poles employed in this trust were exterminated through "work").

*After 1945:* Until 1964 business manager of the Phrix GmbH, Hamburg, chairman of the Neue Baumwoll-Spinnerei und Weberei, Hof (Upper Franconia), business manager of the Spinnerei Nördlingen KG, chief of administration of the Süddeutsche Webstoff-Gesellschaft mbH., Hof, and member of advisory councils in other enterprises.

*Dr. Hans Heyne*

*Before 1945:* War economy leader, member of the executive board and commissioner-general of the AEG, Berlin, chairman of the board of directors of AEG, leader of the main committee for aircraft equipment with the Reich minister of armament and war production, as a member of the armament staff (Jäger Staff) in 1944-45 he, like present Federal President Lübke, was one of the leading men of the "Jäger Program" (construction of underground armament works) in whose realization thousands of Jewish forced labourers and concentration camp prisoners perished.

*After 1945:* Chairman of the board of directors of the Telefunken AG, West Ber-

lin, the Olympia-Werke, Wilhelmshaven, member of the board of directors of AEG, West Berlin and Frankfurt-on-Main, the Osram GmbH., West Berlin and Munich, the (West) Deutsche Bank, the Friedrich Krupp Hüttenwerke AG, Rheinhausen, member of the advisory council of the Allianz-Versicherung und Lebensversicherung AG.

#### *Franz Hofer*

*Before 1945:* NSDAP regional leader in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, "defence commissar" and "Reich governor" of Tyrol, reported at the end of 1938 Tyrol as "first region of the Ostmark" to be "free of Jews", responsible for the murder of 700 Austrian Jews and for the "Aryanizations" which were carried through with special brutality in his region.

*After 1945:* Arrested by the USA, fled to Argentina in 1948 as Franz Seitner, returned to West Germany under a false name, now independent wholesale businessman in Mülheim under his own name.

#### *Dr. Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach*

*Before 1945:* "War economy leader", member of the armament council, chairman of the Friedrich Krupp AG, Essen (until 1943), proprietor of Friedrich Krupp, Essen (from 1943), member of the presidium of the Reichsvereinigung Kohle; Krupp employed thousands of Jewish concentration camp prisoners in Auschwitz, Essen and other enterprises of his trust; many of them died under the inhuman working and living conditions.

*After 1945:* Sentenced to 12 years in prison and confiscation of his entire property by an American military tribunal in the Nuremberg Krupp trial in 1948, since 1951 again owner of the Krupp trust at the instigation of the Bonn government, member of the board of directors of many other large enterprises.

#### *Dr. Ludwig Losacker*

*Before 1945:* Head of the Baden-Baden police department, SS Obersturmbannführer, in the war leading functions with the fascist occupation authorities in Poland and elsewhere, "head of office with the governor of Galicia", president of the "inner administration main department" with the "General Gouvernement", provisional governor of the Cracow district, confidant of war criminal Frank, jointly responsible for the displacement and extermination of Jews.

*After 1945:* Chief business manager of the "work group of the employers' associations" of the West German chemical industry, federal labour judge, director of the Industrial Institute, Cologne.

#### *Dr. Herbert Martini*

*Before 1945:* Ministerial director in the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs and "Reich commissar" at the Berlin Stock Exchange, displayed eager activity in the expropriation of Jewish property and closely cooperated with the "department on Jewish questions" of the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs.

*After 1945:* Deputy West German adviser for the Marshall Plan, chairman of the Credit Institute for Reconstruction in Frankfurt-on-Main and member of many boards of directors.

#### *Hans Rinn*

*Before 1945:* Director of the Dresdner Bank, as commissioner of the Dresdner Bank he had an authoritative part in the theft of Jewish property especially in the Netherlands.

*After 1945:* Bank director and member of the executive board of the Dresdner Bank AG, West Berlin, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, the Phrix-Werke AG, Hamburg, member of the board of directors of the (West) Deutsche Erdöl AG, Hamburg, and other large enterprises.

*Dr. Leo S. Rothe*

*Before 1945:* Chairman of the executive board of the Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenwerke AG, Dessau, responsible for the employment and death of thousands of concentration camp prisoners, especially Jews, in the Junkers enterprises.

*After 1945:* Member of the executive board of the Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, member of the boards of directors of many companies, honorary president of the Federal Union of the (West) German Aviation and Space Industry e.V.

*Hermann von Siemens*

*Before 1945:* Chairman of the board of directors of the Siemens & Halske AG, Berlin, responsible for the inhuman exploitation of thousands of Jews in the Siemens enterprises, among other places, in Auschwitz, Sachsenhausen, Neuengamme and Ravensbrück.

*After 1945:* His name was on the American list of war criminals, in West Berlin decorated with the "Great Service Cross of the Distinguished Service Medal with star and shoulder ribbon", member of the board of directors of Siemens and Halske AG, West Berlin/Munich.

*Hermann Schlosser*

*Before 1945:* Chairman of the executive committee of the Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt, formerly Roessler (Degussa), production commissioner for the chemical industry of the Reich minister for armament and war production, business manager of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung (DEGESCH)—destruction of pests—which distributed the poison gas Zyklon B for the extermination of the Jews, as general manager of the Degussa trust he had an authoritative share in the theft of Jewish property.

*After 1945:* His name was on the American list of war criminals, he had a decisive influence with the Degussa, deputy chairman of the board of directors of the

Dresdner Bank, member of the board of directors of the Allianz-Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft, West Berlin/Munich, the Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG and other large enterprises.

*Helmuth G. H. Wohlthat*

*Before 1945:* Ministerial director for special orders with the "Reich commissioner for the four-year-plan" (Göring), member of the committee of the "Reich centre for the emigration of Jews" (SS Obergeruppenführer Heydrich), as commissioner for the "Aryanization" he had an authoritative part in the coming into existence of the decrees against the Jews issued by Göring.

*After 1945:* Member of the board of directors of the Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, Leverkusen (IG-Farben), the Commerzbank AG, Düsseldorf, member of the advisory council of the Henkel & Cie., GmbH, Düsseldorf-Holtenhausen, member of the board of directors of other companies, member of the executive board of the Ostasiatischer Verein e. V., Hamburg.

*Professor Dr. Ing. Carl Wurster*

*Before 1945:* "War economy leader", member of the managing board of the IG-Farben-Industrie AG, Frankfurt-on-Main, member of the administrative council of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung mbH (DEGESCH), Frankfurt-on-Main, distributing company for the poison gas Zyklon B with which several million Jews were murdered, "Aryanization" expert of IG-Farben, decorated by Hitler with the "Knight's Cross to the War Service Cross".

*After 1945:* Defendant in the Nuremberg IG-Farben trial, chairman of the managing board of the Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik AG, Ludwigshafen/Rhine, member of the board of directors of the (West) Deutsche Bank AG, the Hoesch AG, the Degussa, the Robert Bosch AG, the Allianz-Lebensversicherung AG and other companies, decorated with the "Dis-

tinguished Service Cross with star and shoulder ribbon", member of the Scientific Council of the Federal Government, bearer of the 1966 Schiller Prize of the City of Mannheim.

*Dr. h. c. Wilhelm Zangen*

Before 1945: "War economy leader", general director of the Mannesmann trust, member of the armament council, head of the main Wehrmacht committee with the Reich minister for armament and war production, head of the Reich Industrial Group, the Mannesmann trust directed by him realized especially large profits through the theft of Jewish property (Aryanization).

After 1945: His name was on the American list of war criminals, chairman of the board of directors of the Mannesmann AG, Düsseldorf, member of the board of directors of the (West) Deutsche Bank AG, Düsseldorf, and other large enterprises.

German imperialism always began its war preparations with chauvinist agitation against the peoples and governments of those states which it intended to invade and conquer.

Thus in the First World War German imperialism wanted to force the redistribution of the world—especially the conquest of the French and British colonial possessions—and to obtain supremacy in Europe. Accordingly the war preparations began with systematic agitation against France and Great Britain which allegedly begrudged the German people their "place in the sun". "Every blow a Frenchman, every kick an Englishman", "The hereditary enemy France", "Let us beat France victoriously", with such and similar chauvinist slogans hatred was stirred up in the German people against the neighbouring European peoples, along with a moral readiness for aggression.

The defeated but not yet destroyed German monopoly capital drew the false conclusions from the defeat in the First World War. The results of the war were not recognized by the aggressors of 1914. Revanchism and jingoism were rather bred systematically to create in the German people the readiness for a new passage at arms to realize the old aims of expansion.

In accordance with the goals of the most aggressive groups of German monopoly capital the nazis seized upon the slogan of the struggle against the "spirit of Versailles" until they began immediately after their seizure of power to produce a pogrom mood against the Jewish citizens of Germany and called for the boycott of Jewish shops, physicians and scientists.

After the anti-Semitic mood had been stirred up under the motto "The Jews are guilty of everything" and unemployment had been eliminated by the intensification of the armament industry and the introduction of general conscription, the Hitler government issued the notorious Nuremberg race laws and began to blackmail

other states by threatening them with its growing military strength.

When the war preparations of German fascism reached their high point, when Austria had been occupied and the Sudeten areas annexed with the Munich Agreement and thus Czechoslovakia had practically been liquidated, the nazis set the synagogues on fire in the "crystal night", ransacked Jewish shops and dwellings and condemned the Jewish population to pay an "atonement performance" of one thousand million Reichsmarks. At the same time the new directions of attack against east and west were propagated with such catchwords and slogans as "world Judaism", "Jewisch Bolshevism", "eternal Jew", "international Jewish high finance" and thus the attacks on the European peoples were declared to be "a struggle of defence against world Jewry".

When the nazi Wehrmacht stood at the North Cape, on the Atlantic, in Greece and before Leningrad and prepared to wage the "last blow" against the Soviet Union, when the nazis thought they were close to the "final victory" they decided on the "final solution of the Jewish

question". Six million killed, gassed, shot Jewish people from all occupied European countries were the consequence. What had begun with the breaking of window panes and boycotts ended with mass murder in the gas-chambers of Auschwitz.

But more still. Fifty million people lost their lives in the Second World War, the larger part of them in the struggle against fascism, for the liberation of their occupied and oppressed nations. What had begun with chauvinism, revanchism, anti-Semitism and militant anti-communism finally ended for German imperialism with the historic defeat of 1945.

But again the power of aggressive monopoly capital whose desire for expansion had already caused two world wars was not definitively broken in West Germany. In violation of the Potsdam Agreement the western occupation powers promoted the restoration of the power of monopoly capital in West Germany. Thus neo-nazism and anti-Semitism, coupled with an extremely militant anti-communism, again developed in the West German state.

## Executors of the Extermination of Jews in the Bundeswehr and Police

Those executors of the "final solution of the Jewish question", who, in the concentration camps, "action groups" of the SD (security service), in police battalions, Wehrmacht units, etc., made the directives and instructions of the nazi program for the extermination of the Jews a terrible reality, number in the thousands.

Some of these murderers of millions of Jewish people have been put on trial under the pressure of public opinion. In the majority of these cases the criminals concerned had held low ranks so that their task was the direct execution of the mass extermination. But the majority remained unmolested, were given high pensions according to their last held rank or were employed by the police force, the federal frontier guard, or the Bundeswehr. This was made possible primarily by the 131-law.

*zwischen Warschau und Atlantik* (Tanks between Warsaw and the Atlantic) gives a comprehensive description of his fascist convictions.

Death and destruction, burning towns and villages marked the path of the armies that had overrun Poland. The work of destruction was so thorough "that you thought you were being burned even when driving through quickly". Hand in hand with this began the terror activities of the fascist occupation troops against the civilian population. "In this village of Polichno we also introduced, for the first time, a method of directly ensuring the night's rest, which later became a regulation and stood the test very well. All the remaining inhabitants of the village were herded together in a big yard and locked up for the night . . ."

### Ruler and Supreme Commander

*Johann Adolf Graf von Kielmansegg*  
Supreme Commander of NATO Forces in Europe

Kielmansegg went through the school of the fascist general staff. He participated in the surprise attack on Poland as 3rd general staff officer (Ic)—intelligence—of the 1st tank division, and was the 2nd general staff officer (Id)—supply—of the same division in the attack on France. Later he became 1st general staff officer (Ia)—operations—of the 6th and 1st tank divisions, was transferred to the operations section of the general staff of the army commanded by war criminal Heusinger, and finally took over the 111th armoured regiment as colonel.

Kielmansegg wrote several treatises on the occupation of Poland, of which his book published in 1941 by "Die Wehrmacht" publishing house, entitled *Panzer*



*Heinrich Lübke receiving General Graf von Kielmansegg, a member of the former nazi general staff and today Supreme Commander of the NATO Forces in Europe*

Kielmansegg lounged in the official chair of the former president of Poland and remarked triumphantly:

"I sat in the seat of the head of a state which we had not only conquered with arms but which our victory completely erased from history, after it, having been brought to life artificially, had tried to exist for twenty years contrary to the sense of history . . ."

Racial madness and the master race theory run through Count Kielmansegg's concoction like a red thread. Thus on page 61 he wrote about a Polish village in the jargon of *Der Stürmer*:

"... It was incredible in Wiskitki. It was impossible to take quarters there. The houses were caked with filth, the air could hardly be breathed. That was accounted for when one saw that almost all the inhabitants were Jewish. We hardly believed it possible that so many of these types as had been described in the *Stürmer* but have not actually been seen in Germany could be found in such numbers and to such a degree of perfection in the negative sense in Poland . . ." (See Document No. 29)

In the meantime, a commission of Polish experts has established that Kielmansegg's tank division participated in the extermination of thousands of Polish and Jewish people in Poland.

Kielmansegg was 1st general staff officer (Ia) of the 6th tank division when the Soviet Union was attacked. In this capacity he signed an order issued on 23 July 1941 which states in part:

"... So as to have a deterrent effect on the civilian population, captured partisans are not to be shot but are to be hanged in open view in the vicinity of the locality.

"In addition, the general command has ordered the printing of wall posters stating that all townships within a radius of four kilometres of which attacks are made on German soldiers or units are to be

levelled to the ground and the male inhabitants hanged.

For the division command,  
the 1st general staff officer  
von Kielmansegg"

(Democratic German Report, Berlin,  
30 September 1966, see Document No. 30)

The commissar order was strictly complied with. It has been established by the International Military Tribunal that orders had been issued at the instruction session of the 6th tank division even before the attack on the Soviet Union prescribing that all commissars were to be shot. (IMT, Vol. VII, p. 434)

Kielmansegg evaluated the "situation reports" in the operations section of the army, compiled them into overall reports and issued them to the army groups as "a guide to actions". Some of the "secret command matters" signed by Kielmansegg stated:

"Situation on 3. 4. 44, 1200 hours

I. France

... 80 inhabitants shot, 20 arrested . . . several depots and buildings destroyed, 24 terrorists shot, 107 arrested." (IMT, Document No. NOKW-1557 CONT'D, p. 17)

"Situation on 4. 4. 44, 1200 hours

I. France

Continuation of mopping up operations in the Dordogne department, several depots and buildings destroyed, 19 terrorists shot, captured material—motor vehicles and weapons." (Ibid., p. 19)

"Situation on 12. 7. 44, 0600 hours . . .

b) Serbia

In Banat 40 communists shot in retaliation." (Ibid., p. 34)

"I. France, situation on 13. 7. 44, 0600 hours . . .

AOK I: 18 terrorists shot, large amount of captured material . . .

AOK 19: . . . 15 terrorists shot . . .

Mil. Com. F.: 156 terrorists shot." (Ibid., pp. 37f)

He also took part in working out the order on the withdrawal of the Kuban



bridgehead. The implementation of this withdrawal order included repressions against the civilian population. (See Documents No. 31 a, b)

After 1945, Kielmansegg was summoned to the illegal war ministry by Heusinger to work in the "Blank Office" in the establishment of a new Wehrmacht. After the official establishment of the war ministry he became West Germany's first military representative in NATO. After holding various staff and troop commands, he continued to ascend the ladder of German militarism and in 1966 he succeeded the French Supreme Allied Commander of the entire NATO armed forces in Central Europe.

### **Anti-Communist and Anti-Semite**

*Dr. Walter Zirpins*

*Senior government counsellor and head of the provincial criminal police in Lower Saxony*

Zirpins was one of the leading public officials who had been assigned to the "investigation" of the Reichstag fire. His task consisted in wiping out all the evidence leading to the perpetrators in order to be able to declare this arson to be "the work of the communists". It is a known fact that the setting of the fire to the Reichstag served as a pretext for issuing the "Decree on the Protection of the People and the State" of 28 February 1933 and the infamous "enabling laws" of 24 March 1933, which also served as the basis for the Nuremberg race laws.

In view of his "experience", Zirpins was transferred to the Reich Security Main Office and was responsible there for training the young generation of officials and for the SS schools.

In 1940 he became head of the criminal police office at Litzmannstadt (Lodz) and in this position took an active part there as well as in Warsaw in the "final solution

of the Jewish question". The "police security" of the ghettos in Lodz as well as the arrests of Jewish people there and the confiscation of Jewish property were part of his special responsibility. (Cf., among others, Poliakov and Wolf: *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden*—The Third Reich and the Jews, West Berlin, 1955, p. 71)

Zirpins reported on the "experience" he had gathered there in an essay which was published in several installments in the periodical *Die Deutsche Polizei*, year 1941–42, under the title "The Ghetto in Litzmannstadt from the Criminal Police Point of View".

In spite of the fact that the crimes committed by Zirpins as head of the criminal police at Lodz are known and his name included in the list of war criminals compiled by the People's Republic of Poland, he became one of the highest police officials in Lower Saxony.

### **"Action Group" Specialist**

*Dr. Otto Dippelhofer*

*Brigadier in the federal frontier guard, commander of the southern frontier guard commando*

On 1 April 1933, Dippelhofer joined the SS (membership No. 77,517) and became Hauptsturmführer on the staff of the SS section I. A month later he joined the Nazi party (membership No. 2,243,882).

He became a member of the police force after completing a course in jurisprudence. A note of the Reich Ministry of the Interior dated 22 November 1938 concerning the employment of Dippelhofer states:

*"His conduct guarantees that he supports the national socialist state at all times and without reservation."*

He was so zealous in proving this that he was promoted to captain already on 22 March 1939.

Beginning with August 1939, Dippelhofer served as company commander of the motorized field gendarmerie section 682. Immediately after the fascist Wehrmacht invaded Poland, Holland, Belgium, and France it was his task to terrorize or exterminate the civilian population in the occupied areas. An appraisal of his work during that period states, among other things:

*"He always carried out the tasks he was entrusted with conscientiously and promptly... Captain Dippelhofer is a valiant officer who never avoids difficulties."*

In 1941 he belonged to an "especially important action group" at Rostov-on-Don. An especially cruel SS commando was hidden behind this designation. The town of Rostov was occupied by SS units on 20 November 1941 and they had to leave the town in a hurry again at the end of the same month. Eighteen thousand Jewish inhabitants were murdered during this and a second short occupation period in August 1942. As a result of his continuous "personal willingness" and due to his "excellent leadership abilities" which he had demonstrated there, he was promoted to SS-Sturmbannführer and on 10 February 1943 to major of gendarmerie.

Dippelhofer was appointed to the main office of the disciplinary police at the Reich Ministry of the Interior, took various general staff courses, and in 1944 he became chief of a police battalion and later head of a division combat group with the south-eastern army group.

In 1949 he joined the Bavarian provincial police and headed the establishment of the Bavarian reserve police force, the southern staff of the federal frontier guard and finally became head of the training program at Lübeck. In July 1951 he was transferred to the Bonn Ministry of the Interior and worked out special questions on staffing and questions dealing with the disciplinary system

of the federal frontier guard. Finally he became a colonel and was appointed commander of the frontier guard schools. He has been commander of the southern frontier guard commando since 30 April 1959 and was promoted to brigadier of the federal frontier guard in July 1960.

### **Further Heavily Incriminated Anti-Semites**

#### *Oskar Christ*

*Before 1945:* First lieutenant of police and SS Hauptsturmführer (SS No. 316,040), commander in SS police battalion 314.

*After 1945:* Police colonel and chief of police in Wiesbaden.

#### *Hans-Georg Eismann*

*Before 1945:* Security officer in the 30th army corps, co-responsible for the shooting of 97 Jews in Kodyma, USSR.

*After 1945:* Colonel in the Bundeswehr in the NATO CENTAG staff.

#### *Gustav Harteneck*

*Before 1945:* Chief of the general staff of the 30th army corps, shares responsibility for the shooting of 97 Jews in Kodyma, Soviet Union.

*After 1945:* Chairman of the paramilitary organization "Kavallerie Schnelle Truppen" e. V.

#### *Willy Papenkort*

*Before 1945:* In the NSDAP since 1 March 1930 (No. 206,471), SS Sturmbannführer (No. 313,915) and major of the security police. In his capacity as company commander of the 2nd company of the 11th reserve police battalion, he was responsible for the massacre of Jewish inhabitants living in the Minsk area staged in 1941, in which more than 500 Jews were shot.

*After 1945:* Again active in the police, he last held the post of chief police commissar in Essen, was acquitted "for lack of evidence" by the Kassel court in 1961.

## Neo-nazism and Anti-Semitism in the Bundeswehr

The officer corps of German imperialism and militarism had always been a centre of pride of place, of arrogance toward other nations and of racial prejudice. For this reason the nazi general staff and the mass of the officer corps were also essentially champions of the policy of conquest and extermination followed by German imperialism and had consciously and actively participated in their implementation.

Contrary to the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement, this nazi general staff

- was incorporated in the West German Federal Republic,
- started, after being assembled, with preparations for the formation of a new army of aggression,
- has built up this army to become the strongest military power in Western Europe, and
- brought up the officer and NCO corps, and thus also the Bundeswehr as a whole, in the old spirit.

The result is clearly expressed in a reader's comment which was published in the *VZ Kieler Morgenzeitung* on 19 May 1966. It states:

*"How can it be explained that the extreme right is gaining ground in the Bundeswehr? True, it is still acting with caution, but the increasing readiness of the youth to approve the words of the incorrigible elements in the Bundeswehr should give the responsible citizen something to think about . . .*

*"One also speaks of a false historical picture which was given us, the young people who had not been consciously aware then, in the period after 1945. These voices say that it was not six million (murdered Jewish people—editor). They say that the murders had been instituted only during the last years . . . The Wehrmacht was clean. The Nuremberg trial was nothing but a big swindle. That of Auschwitz was an even bigger one. Period. Orders car-*

*ried out. Had no idea. Always the small fry. True enemy—communism—, would be better to concentrate on it . . .*

*"When people speak of Oradour and Lidice as being a natural reaction of fighting troops and no opposition is heard, people should wake up. When no one reacts to the comment on the emergency legislation stating that in case of an emergency the best way would be to line the ringleaders of the striking workers up against the wall, to hang them, when this is then repeated by a unit commander of the Bundeswehr, then democracy is already in a bad state today."*

It is no wonder that with such "education" in the Bundeswehr the neo-nazi NPD has a strong influence in garrison towns and that the number of officers who are in the NPD is constantly increasing. As early as 5 April 1966, the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* reported that some 500 to 700 Bundeswehr officers are members of the NPD. At the beginning of 1966 they already numbered more than 1,200 members of the Bundeswehr; among these is reserve Lieutenant Colonel and deputy federal chairman of the "Reservists' Association of the Bundeswehr", Dr. Lothar Ganzer, who had joined the NPD group in the town parliament of Hameln (Weser).

If we still lacked proof that the connections between CDU/CSU and the NPD go right up to the Bonn government, then it was supplied by the "ceremonial retirement" of 31-year-old Bundeswehr Captain Wolfgang Ross, son of an SS officer, who is taking up his office as an NPD representative in the Bavarian provincial diet. The official party organ of the NPD, the *Deutsche Nachrichten*, Hanover, of 27 January 1967, states:

*"Tribute to Captain Ross*

*Ceremonially retired from the troops*

*"Retired Captain and present representative of the NPD in the Bavarian provincial diet, Wolfgang Ross, was officially discharged from his battalion on Thursday, 19 January 1967.*

## Neo-nazis Conduct Anti-Semitic Instigation

"The commander of the 4th Army Air Force Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Stephan, bade farewell to his squadron commander in front of the entire battalion lined up in full dress uniform with the unit colours for the farewell parade. He said, among other things, that Captain Ross had done his duty to people and fatherland and that he will continue to do so in his capacity as member of the Bavarian provincial diet. The commander stated that he regrets having to lose an officer like Ross who had built up his squadron from nothing and had led it well.

"Then the battalion commander read the retirement order of Federal Defence Minister Schröder, which had come in the meanwhile. The text of the order:

"In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany

Captain Wolfgang Ross has retired effective 22 November 1966 by accepting his election as member of the Bavarian provincial diet. I commend and thank him for his faithful service to the German people.

Bonn, 20 December 1966

The Federal Minister of Defence  
signed: Schröder

"The entire battalion was given the day off after this ceremony. The commander, Lieutenant Colonel Stephan, invited the officers and officials to a gentlemen's party to be held that evening in honour of the retiring captain."

Old and new nazis have also been disseminating the poison of anti-Semitism among recruits ever since the Bundeswehr came into being. They thereby continue what the young people had already been taught in school. Although the Bundeswehr leaders exercise strict controls in order to ensure that the instigation remains concealed, a few examples speak for themselves.

On 4 June 1957 the 36-year-old Captain Niemann called Lance Corporal Eugen von Elmpf a "greasy Jew" and said in the office of the instruction battalion of the army engineering school at Munich: "you aren't worth being shot with cat dirt."

At the beginning of 1960, anti-Semitic excesses became known in the vicinity of Stuttgart.

"Thus in the Böblingen barracks near Stuttgart, slogans such as: 'Comrades, join the call: out with the Jews', 'Exterminate the Jews', 'gas them' as well as swastikas were found smeared on the bulletin boards. The culprit, a nineteen-year-old lance corporal from West Berlin now admitted that there is a movement and big discussions in which the 'liberation of the Federal Republic from democracy and the Jews' is being demanded. Already at the age of fourteen (i. e., in 1955) he had studied Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' and Rosenberg's 'Mythos'. He described himself before the court as a 'convinced national socialist' which was also the reason for his joining the DRP before entering the Bundeswehr." (Neues Deutschland, Berlin, 10 February 1960)

In the autumn of 1963, the gas masks were checked in the units stationed in the Blücher barracks in Hemer, Westphalia. The order to enter the gas chamber was given by NCO candidate Lindau in the following terms: "Next batch of Jews prepare for gassing!" Lance Corporal Weisse complained to the company commander, first Lieutenant Ruerbach, and received the reply that he should not make a fool

## Those Are No "False Tones"

of himself, "the whole thing is nothing but a trifle"!

Eighteen young trade unionists reported in the central organ of the Printing and Paper Workers' Trade Union about their experiences in the Bundeswehr. Names were omitted because they were afraid of reprisals against them in their units. The young soldiers reported, among other things, about the anti-Semitic attitude of their superiors.

"Thus they had frequently heard such remarks as 'synagogue desecrator!', 'Quiet here, we're not in a Jew school!', 'You're wearing your hat like a Jew boy'. They reported that during a manoeuvre lieutenants had called to each other: 'Hurry up and give me a couple of Jews, the fire is going out!' One of the young trade unionists heard one superior remark to another: 'If I had had it to do, I would have hanged so many Jews along the road that I could walk in the shade all the way from Heuberg to Tel Aviv!'" (Berliner Allgemeine, West Berlin, 10 July 1964)

On 22 January 1967 the illustrated Stern, Hamburg, published a report about "false tones in the Bundeswehr" and about the "anti-Semitic language used" by the instructors. This title is misleading since the report itself proves that it is not merely a matter of "false tones" or "figures of speech" but that behind them is hidden the most evil anti-Semitic spirit.

Stern reports:

"Tank grenadier Kemmerer despairingly tugged at his nine-pound fully automatic recoil-operated rifle. Instead of placing it according to instructions, he accidentally stuck the barrel of the hand firearm in the mud. NCO Guderlei shouted at him: 'You couldn't even shoot a Jew with that rifle.'

"This tone was familiar to the recruits of training company 2/12 at Wildflecken-in-the-Rhön. Barely a week before the field exercise, company Lieutenant Helmut Weis had silenced them with the words: 'Quiet prevails here! We are not in a boys' school in Tel Aviv but in the Bundeswehr.'

"NCO Lehmann also addressed the recruits in this tone. He spiced his instruction with the question: 'Are you familiar with the new reparation machine?' He volunteered the answer himself: 'You stick a bar of soap in at the top and a Jew comes out at the bottom.'

"This massive anti-Semitism was too much for the 19-year-old Bundeswehr recruit Distelmann. His father, who was 'half-Jewish', had been taken to a concentration camp where he had suffered the terrible tortures of the nazis. The Bundeswehr command reacted to Distelmann's complaint in its own way.

"'Lieutenant Weis was given a written reprimand, ... Lehmann and Guderlei were promoted to staff sergeants, Ullrich Distelmann was recognized as a conscientious objector and discharged.'" (Stern, Hamburg, 22 January 1967)

The comment of the press chief of the Bonn War Ministry, Colonel Lothar Domröse, to these cynical "disciplinary meas-

## Ideological Pioneers of the "Final Solution" Are Unmolested

ures" is characteristic of the attitude of the Bundeswehr command to the anti-Semitic instigation. Domröse stated that the individuals concerned *"have been made to answer for their actions in a way corresponding to their guilt"*.

But that is not all. After the report had been published in the illustrated periodical, its author got a call from a Bundeswehr non-commissioned officer.

*"'I've read your article', the NCO told the journalist, 'and I can only add that in our unit the troops are awakened every morning with the shout 'Jews out'...' . . .*

An official of the Defence Ministry who reviews such cases informed the editors of the Frankfurter Rundschau: *'I am aware of two other such cases where anti-Semitic utterances have been voiced by military superiors. Although I must say that I have only been working in this office for a year and a half.'*" (Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 January 1967)

Nazi scientists, theoreticians and propagandists played a special role in the preparation and execution of the "final solution of the Jewish question". Had it not been for the pseudo-scientific zeal with which they discriminated against the Jews as an "inferior" and "especially dangerous" people, the perfected schemes which they developed up to the "final solution" of the "Jewish problem", and their well-poisoning publications which were an essential part of the ideological war preparations of the nazis, the liquidation of more than six million Jewish people with the aid of an extensive machine for mass murder would have been unthinkable.

Not a single one of these intellectual murderers of Jews was called to account for his crimes in West Germany. They once again took up their chairs in colleges and universities, they once again occupy influential positions in the intellectual life of West German society and in the education of the young generation

### From Anti-Semite to Theologian

*Professor Dr. Georg Bertram  
Lecturer on the Old Testament  
and Hebrew in the University of Frankfurt-on-Main*

In 1941 Bertram was a leading associate at the "Institute for Research on Jewish Influence on German Church Life". Later on he became its business manager.

In March 1941 the institute held its second general working session. Bertram spoke on the theme: "Josephus and the occidental historical conception" and declared, among other things:

*"Jewry wanted to worm its way into a dominant position in world history by usurping a national history which did not belong to it and by expanding this history into the history of humanity." (Josephus and the Occidental Historical Idea" in*

*Germanentum, Christentum und Judentum – Studien zur Erforschung ihres gegenseitigen Verhältnisses – Germanism, Christianity and Jewry – Studies Dealing with Their Interrelationships*, 1942, p. 82)

In 1943 Bertram wrote on the theme "Vom Wesen des Judentums" (On the Essence of Jewry):

*"The time is not far away when the peoples of the world will recognize their true enemy in the Jew . . . But in order to be able to wage a struggle against Jewry a clear and profound understanding of its essence is necessary."*

In conclusion the essay states:

*"England shall lose it (world hegemony-editor), Germany will win and there will be peace again among the adversaries of this war. But one struggle does not end. The struggle against the arch enemy Judas. His most dangerous weapon is disguise. Jewry is neither a nation, nor a race, nor a religion. Behind these august human values it conceals the lowest greed for power and uncontrollable lust for world domination . . ." (Weltdienst, Frankfurt-on-Main, No. X/17, 1943) (See Document No. 18)*

The essay "Vom Wesen des Judentums" was also included in the 11th issue, 1943, of *Der SA-Führer*, a periodical published by the SA supreme command. A brief foreword to Bertram's article states:

*"From the systematic historical point of view he confirms the political requirements of the times and the necessity for a defensive struggle against Jewry."*

Bertram's anti-Semitic activity during the Third Reich is known. Nevertheless the Bonn government has entrusted to him a part of the student youth of the University of Frankfurt-on-Main.

### **Worked Out the "Volkstod" ("People's Death") Theory**

Professor Dr. Peter-Heinz Seraphim  
Director of studies at the Academy of Administration and Economics of the Industrial District of Bochum

Seraphim has been one of the leading ideologists of anti-Semitism in Germany since 1938. His book entitled *Das Judentum im Osteuropäischen Raum* (Jewry in Eastern Europe), published in that year, was considered to be one of the "leading works on the Jewish question" by the "Institute for Research on Jewish Questions". (See Document No. 277)

This book, like many other publications of its kind, appeared in preparation of the aggression against Poland and the Soviet Union. It constructed the "special danger posed by the Jewry of Eastern Europe" and contained exact statistical data about the proportion of the Jewish population and exact data about the composition of the Jewish population in the European part of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. In it he also proposed plans for the "final solution".

During the opening ceremonies of the "Institute for Research on Jewish Questions" which was founded by Rosenberg as a branch of the High School of the Nazi party, Seraphim gave a lecture entitled "Population and Economic Problems of an Overall Solution of the Jewish Question". (*Weltkampf* 1/2, 1941, pp. 43–51), (See Documents No. 28a–e)

In this lecture Seraphim made concrete proposals for the "elimination of the Jewish element of the population"; he called for the creation of conditions under which the "death of the people as a whole" could be brought about. (*Ibid.* pp. 44–46)

In order to bring about a "solution of the Jewish question in the form of a demographical mass question", Seraphim suggested the following method:

"1. *Dissimilation* without territorial separation from the host nation.

2. *Internment* in ghettos either in individual town ghettos or in an area in Eastern Europe where first the Jews of Eastern Europe and subsequently the Jews of all of Europe are to be concentrated.

3. Their *removal from Europe* by means of a systematic resettlement action.

(*ibid.*, p. 46—emphasis in the original)

Similar to his publication dealing with the Jews in Eastern Europe Seraphim also wrote an article in 1941 entitled "The Significance of Jewry in South East Europe".

Along with his activity at the "Institute for Research on Jewish Questions" of which he was appointed corresponding member by "Reichsleiter" Rosenberg in 1941, Seraphim worked at the "Institute of German Work in the East" in Craców, founded on 20 April 1940 by Hans Frank. Already in 1940 he delivered an address there on "The Jewish Question in the General Gouvernement as a Population Problem". (*Die Burg*, Cracow, 1st year, 1940, No. 1, pp. 56–63)

When *Weltkampf* was re-established in 1941 Seraphim became the editor-in-chief of this leading anti-Semitic periodical.

His work *Das Judentum* (Jewry) appeared in 1942. We quote the following excerpt from it:

"Jewry with its criminal psychological propaganda strikes at the centres of resistance of the national will to life in the state organism of its host nations with the dark certainty of a parasitic life instinct which guides the sting of a grave wasp into the motor centres of its prey so that its brood can find secure sustenance in the living corpse of the paralyzed victim." (*Jewry, Its Role and Significance in the Past and Present*, Munich, 1942)

Seraphim has neither dissociated himself from his anti-Semitic work nor has he been called to answer by West Germany for his collaboration in the persecu-

tion and extermination of the Jewish people in Europe. In his capacity as director of studies he determines the program of studies of a part of the West German young generation of public servants.

### **Racist Fanatic Becomes Academy Member**

*Professor Dr. Otmar Freiherr von Verschuer*  
*Director of the Institute of Human Genetics at the University of Münster, member of the board of examiners for graduate psychologists*

Verschuer belongs to the prominent "race researchers" of the Third Reich, especially in the field of anthropology.

He had been working on the formulation of the criminal race theory since the mid-twenties and has published countless treatises on this theme. Following are some of the titles of his comprehensive bibliography:

Editor of the journal *Der Erbarzt* (The Physician of Heredity), 1934 *Erbpathologie* (Hereditary Pathology, 3 editions by 1945), 1941 *Leitfaden der Rassenhygiene* (Guide to Racial Hygiene), *Rassenbiologie der Juden* (Race Biology of the Jews) in *Forschungen zur Judenfrage* (Research on the Jewish Question), Vol. 3, 1938.

Verschuer worked as assessor and expert at the Hereditary Health Court in Berlin. The hereditary courts were primarily concerned with the implementation of the "Law on the Protection of the Coming Generation from a Tainted Heredity". They ordered and supervised the mass sterilization programs.

In addition to this work Verschuer was represented at all important meetings and congresses with long reports on "racial hygiene and the study of heredity". Thus he gave two main lectures at the special course conducted for the chairmen of hereditary health courts and higher courts held in Berlin from 12 to 13 February 1934.



(District Archive of Greifswald, LG Greifswald, Re. 76 G, No. 580)

In 1935 he became director of the newly founded Institute for Hereditary Biology and the Study of Race at the University of Frankfurt-on-Main, and on 12 May 1937 he became member of the "Research Department on the Jewish Question" of the "Reich Institute of History of the New Germany".

Within this "research department" he was responsible for the field of "heredity and the study of race". The report dealing with the third working session on the Jewish question conducted by the Reich Institute from 5 to 7 June 1938 states:

*"The Jewish race living today was the subject of the lecture by Otmar Freiherr von Verschuer, Frankfurt, on the 'racial biology of Jews'. The compilation of hereditary, physical and spiritual traits and characteristics of the Jews established by the science of heredity showed a complete picture of the Jews, which is in surprising conformity with the findings made in other disciplines."*

(*Historische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 158, 1938, pp. 128 ff)

In 1942—the year of the infamous Wannsee conference—Verschuer insisted on a "now total solution of the Jewish problem" and declared:

*"The national socialist state has embarked on a new road toward solving the Jewish question on the premises of a clear understanding of the race question."* (*Leitfaden der Rassenhygiene*, 1941)

Since 1942 he had been in charge of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology, Genetics and Eugenics in Berlin-Dahlem. A note by Hans Grebe, one of Verschuer's assistants, dated 14 January 1944, reveals that the institute had the following areas of responsibility:

*"It is desired that the institute should become the highest office and court of last instance for the entire region of Mecklenburg especially for all questions of heredity and race. Moreover, an advisory*

*centre for questions of heredity and race embracing a wider scope than is available at state health offices could be connected with this office. This would at the same time guarantee close cooperation with the race policy office and other offices."* (State Archive of Schwerin, Ministry of Information, No. 1,525)

For the people concerned a "negative expert opinion" usually meant sterilization and in many cases internment in a concentration camp.

Verschuer has been a member of the Academy of Science and Literature in Mainz since 1949 and since 1951 he has been professor in ordinary in the University of Münster.

### **Further Heavily Incriminated Anti-Semites**

#### *Dr. Werner Essen*

Before 1945: Senior government counsellor in Department VI (folk and borderland questions) of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, since 1941 in the fascist Reich Commissariat for the "East", department head and authoritative "Germanization" specialist, member of the NSDAP since 1931.

After 1945: Ministerial counsellor in the "Federal Ministry for Expelled Persons" until January 1965 (pensioned), member of the "Johann Gottfried Herder Research Council"—a centre of revanchist West German research on the East.

#### *Professor Dr. Hans Grebe*

Before 1945: Close collaborator and pupil of "race theoretician" Verschuer, since 1942 at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology, Human Genetics and Eugenics, 1944 instructor and head of the Institute of the Biology of Heredity and Race Study at the University of Rostock, cooperated closely with the "Race Policy Office" of the NSDAP, took part in the "expert opinion examinations" in the notorious Eugen Fischer Institute (main

institute for questions of race and genetics), since 1944 head of the science department in the "Main Office of Ideological Education" of the Reich youth leadership.

*After 1945:* Until 1961 president of the German Association of Sport Doctors, professor of human genetics at the University of Marburg.

*Professor Dr. Gerhard Heberer*

*Before 1945:* Since 1939 professor of general biology and the study of human descent in Jena, appointed by major war criminal Rosenberg to the "Reich instruction community" for the fields of "genetics, descent, race history and race science", gave numerous anti-Semitic lectures, SS Hauptsturmführer.

*After 1945:* Extraordinary professor at the University of Göttingen, emeritus but still gives lectures as head of the anthropological research department.

*Professor Dr. Wilhelm Helmich*

*Before 1945:* Nazi pedagogue, glorified the Führer cult and anti-Semitism in various essays published in periodicals and textbooks, contributed towards educating German youth in the spirit of the race mania.

*After 1945:* Professor at the Pedagogical College in Kiel. In 1960 professors and lecturers of the Pedagogical College demanded that this anti-Semite be removed from office but the provincial government in Schleswig-Holstein allowed him to keep his position.

*Franz Karmasin*

*Before 1945:* Since 1926 leading agent of the 5th column in Slovakia, in 1937 he became Henlein's deputy, state secretary under the fascist Tiso government in Slovakia and nazi folk group leader, SA Brigadeführer, SS Hauptsturmführer, shares responsibility for the extermination of the Jews in Slovakia.

*After 1945:* Business manager of the "Witkobund", member of the „Sudeten German Council", member of the Federal Assembly of the "Association of Sudeten German Fellow Countrymen".

*Kurt Knittel*

*Before 1945:* Member of the SS since 1933, SS instructor at the Auschwitz extermination camp; in his lectures to the SS murderers he explained that the million-fold murder of Jews is a historical necessity and strengthened them in the belief that the liquidation of the Jews is right.

*After 1945:* Teacher in Baden-Württemberg, appointed government school counsellor in 1955, transferred to the office of secondary schools in 1957, is currently headmaster at the provincial centre for education in Baden-Württemberg.

*Dr. Friedrich A. Knost*

*Before 1945:* At the "Reich consanguinity office" since 1935; there he signed the "lineage decrees" which were worked out on a pseudo-scientific basis; in 1936, in collaboration with Lösener, the "specialist on Jewish questions in the Reich Ministry of the Interior", he published the book entitled *The Nuremberg Laws on the Reich Civil Law, on the Protection of German Blood and German Honour, with the Implementation Regulations and Pertinent Provisions and Regulations on Fees*.

*After 1945:* Chairman of the board of the Administrative and Economic Academy of Brunswick, president of the Lower Saxon administrative district of Brunswick, chairman of the West German Red Cross Association of the province of Brunswick, honorary senator of the Technical College of Brunswick since 1959.

*Professor Dr. Karl-Georg Kuhn*

*Before 1945:* Lecturer and non-salaried professor (1942) in Tübingen, staff member of the "Research Department on the Jewish Question of the Reich Institute of History of the New Germany", wrote anti-Semitic papers.

*After 1945:* Non-salaried professor at the University of Göttingen from 1949 to 1954, since 1954 director of the Seminar on the New Testament of the Theological Faculty at the University of Heidelberg, member of the Academic Budget Commission and member of the Academic Disciplinary Court.

*Professor Dr. Max Mikorey*

*Before 1945:* Lecturer on psychiatry at the University of Munich, attempted to prove the "dangerous nature" of Jews in the crime-psychology field, published anti-Semitic papers, member of the "Academy of German Law" headed by major war criminal H. Frank.

*After 1945:* Professor of psychiatry, neurology and medical psychology at the University of Munich, head physician of the Neurological Clinic in Munich.

*Dr. Kurt Rabe*

*Before 1945:* Legal adviser of folk group leader Karmasin in Slovakia; in 1941 he was head of the legislative department of the "Reich Commissar for the Occupied Netherland Territories" there he was responsible for working out and reviewing all decrees issued (including the decree on the "Introduction of the Jewish Star in Holland" of 29 April 1929, the "Regulation on Professional Restrictions for Jews" and the "Regulation on the Conduct of Jews in Public" of 7 July 1942), published anti-Semitic papers, member of the Waffen (armed) SS since 1943.

*After 1945:* Staff member of the "Federal Working Community for German Eastern Studies in Instruction", staff member of the periodical *Deutsche Ostkunde* on behalf of the Evangelical Academy of Arrolshain and of the Albert Magnus College at Königstein, editor of two series of publications.

*Professor Dr. Georg von Rauch*

*Before 1945:* Adherent of the illegal nazi party in Estonia since 1928, later de-

puty regional head of this party in Dorpat, staff member of the "North and East German Research Community", an organization that conducted research on Eastern Europe on a racist basis, published numerous anti-Semitic papers, lecturer at the "Reich University" in Posen (Poznan) founded by the major war criminal, H. Frank.

*After 1945:* Member of the scientific examining board for higher school teachers in Schleswig-Holstein, director of the Seminar on East European History of the University of Kiel, member of the "Johann Gottfried Herder Research Council", a centre of West German research on Eastern Europe, member of the "East College" of the "Federal Centre for Political Education" under the auspices of the Bonn Ministry of the Interior.

*Professor Dr. Hans Wenke*

*Before 1945:* Was one of the nazi pedagogues who incorporated racial ideas into educational science, published numerous works in which he glorified racism, the Führer cult and the fascist war.

*After 1945:* From 1954 to 1957 senator for education and higher learning in Hamburg, director of the seminar on education of the University of Hamburg, director of the Pedagogical Institute in Hamburg, founding rector of the University of Bochum.

*Professor Dr. Theodor Wilhelm*

*Before 1945:* Nazi pedagogue, published numerous anti-Semitic works (including *Europäischer Aufbruch gegen das Judentum*—The European Upheaval against Judaism, *Die kulturelle Kraft Europas im Kriege*—The Cultural Force of Europe in the War).

*After 1945:* Director of the Institute of Education at the University of Kiel, member of the scientific examining office for teachers of the higher schools in Schleswig-Holstein.

## The Evil Spirit of Anti-Semitism Dominates West German Educational Centres

The "Political Principles" of the Potsdam Agreement stipulate under fig. 7:

*"The educational system in Germany must be supervised in such a way as to ensure the complete elimination of the nazi and militarist doctrines and facilitate the successful development of democratic ideas."*

In the West German Federal Republic a democratization in accordance with the Potsdam decision was not carried through. The teachers employed under the nazis remained in office, continued to teach youth and at the same time raised a new generation of teachers in the spirit of their own harmful conceptions.

In the process of the restoration of German imperialism the fatal influence of the old nazi forces became increasingly evident in the field of education. The presentation of nazism there today is a glorification rather than a genuine coming to grips with the past.

### Anti-Semitism in West German Colleges

Pupils of elementary, secondary and vocational schools in West Germany are being brought up in ignorance about the fascist past and are misinformed. The situation at universities and colleges is equally alarming. Die-hard nazi and anti-Semitic lecturers and professors promulgate the old spirit of nazism without hindrance, partly in a new guise.

Israeli journalist Amos Elon, foreign correspondent of *Ha'Arets*, wrote a book entitled: *In einem heimgesuchten Land* (*In a Stricken Land*) in September 1966, published by the Kindler-Verlag, Munich. After a stay of one year in both German states, he reached noteworthy conclusions in regard to the situation in the domain of higher education in West Germany.

To begin with Elon established that in the GDR "no commentator of the notorious Nuremberg race laws ... had ever functioned as a key figure in the front

office of an East German head of state, as Globke did in Bonn during the Adenauer era".

Elon then gave a detailed account of the difference between textbooks used in West Germany and in the GDR, commenting that in West Germany there were school children "who had never heard of a nazi concentration camp", whereas young people in the GDR were being informed "plainly and unambiguously and without any circumscriptions and omissions" about the crimes committed by the nazi regime.

Where people such as Hamburg Professor of theology Thielicke may freely spread their national socialist and neo-nazi ideas "it would not be 'contra bones mores' for former nazi professors to continue in office, to become deans and even rectors and to represent the spirit of their universities ceremonially in public".

Elon then mentions the examples of Professors Hugo Moser, Götz Freiherr von Pölnitz and Hans Wenke, all of them notorious promulgators of the unholy nazi idea during the nazi period, and now to be placed at the head of universities on the pressure of the ministers of culture in West German provinces.

*"In rare cases when subsequently called to account they explained their conduct as 'concessions to the spirit of the time', or, even worse, they minimized their conduct, asserting that it had 'not exceeded the measure of what was customary at the time'. If they had praised or scientifically substantiated the nazi regime, then only with a view to 'camouflaging their true feelings' about that regime."*

### Reactionary Student Organizations Grow

It is symptomatic that the reactionary corporations have been consolidating along with the start of the open remilitarization of West Germany and the intensified course of war preparation of the Bonn

government; there are more than 1,000 of them at West German universities, including more than 400 duelling associations with some 50,000 students.

The mental attitude that prevails in those corporations is determined by the economic power of the "Old Gentlemen". These 140,000 corporation seniors owe their great influence to the key positions which they occupy in the state and economy.

The basic anti-Semitic tendencies of the student organizations was most clearly demonstrated by their welcome of nazi rule in 1933. Their journal, *Burschenschaftliche Blätter*, which is again being published in West Germany today, commented in those days:

*"The student corporations were long exposed to hostility because of their sharp decisions in regard to the Jewish problem. They now have the satisfaction of knowing that a German government exists that has taken up the struggle against Jewry successfully all along the line."*

It is thus no coincidence that anti-Semitism today should again have a powerful support in the corporations. Thus a member of the "Franconia" Corporation at Freiburg/Breisgau stated in a conversation in February 1958:

*"A pity, actually, that Hitler failed to destroy all the Jews, then there would no longer be a Jewish problem."*

That basic conception has undergone no changes during recent years. That is why Israeli journalist Elon describes the corporations as the "equivalent" to the restoration of a bad past among the professors, observing:

*"They exceed all other student organizations in number, political and social activity and influence. The occupation powers had prohibited the corporations because before 1933 they had been hostile to the Weimar democracy and engaged in anti-Semitic activities."*

*"After the repeal of the Occupation Statute a number of (West) German rec-*

*tors had made more or less serious attempts to prevent a revival of the corporations. Yet traditions proved the stronger, and the courts, which were honeycombed with former corporation students, supported the corporations. Today about 40 per cent of all male students belong to the various corporations, about a quarter of which are 'duelling' corporations, engaging in the so-called 'Mensur' (duelling) procedure . . .*

*"The corporations furthermore constitute a fellowship in great style. That remains the main source of their power. Thanks to strategically well-placed 'Old Gentlemen' (distinguished by pink scars in the face) in the government machinery and the economic administration, they are in a position to accelerate the advancement of ambitious corps-fellows in their career. The corporation is an 'alliance for life'."*

### **Büsum No Exception, but a Symptom**

The effects of educational policy in the West German Federal Republic become evident in the scandal of the "Nordsee-Gymnasium" in Büsum, Schleswig-Holstein, which is no rare exception.

Three teachers there were able to conduct nazi and anti-Semitic propaganda without hindrance and without being called to account.

Fifty-six-year-old Senior Master Dr. Alfred Endrigkeit explained to his pupils:

*"The Americans only erected the gas furnaces in the concentration camps after the war in order to put the blame on the Germans."*

(*Neue Rhein-Zeitung, Düsseldorf, 15 October 1965*)

Demonstrating the method of soap production in an experiment during chemistry instruction, he pointed out that fat was required for that process, and said:

**Shown in West German  
Schoolbooks:**



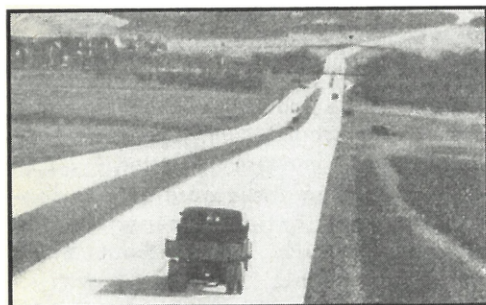
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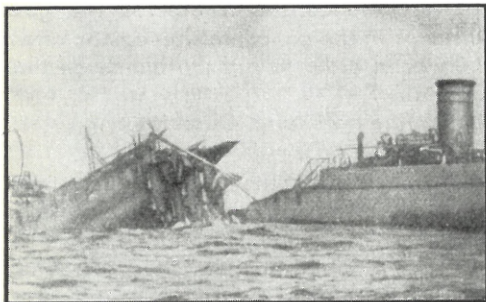
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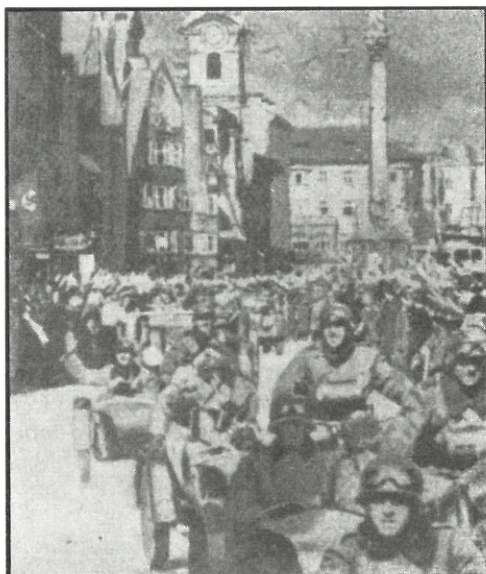
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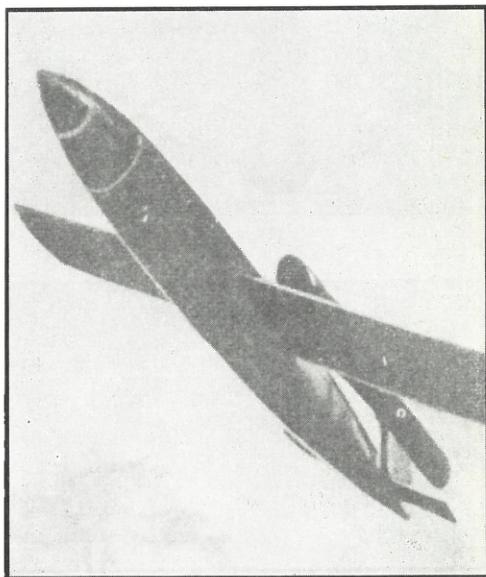
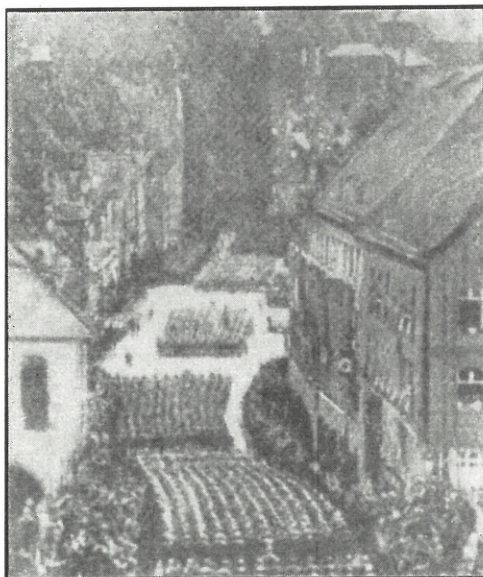
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6



- 1 The torch-light parade of the SA marching through the Brandenburg Gate ("Damals und Heute", Vol. II, Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1954, p. 136)
- 2 German troops on the bridge across the Rhine at Mainz ("Um Volksstaat und Völkergemeinschaft", Edition B, Vol. IV, Klett Verlag, Stuttgart, p. 170)
- 3 State motorway (autobahn) ("Werden und Wirken", history book for the middle grade, Vol. IV, Braun, Karlsruhe, p. 137)
- 4 Cargo vessel being sunk by a U-boat ("Lebendige Vergangenheit", Vol. V, Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart, p. 136)
- 5 German mountain troops in the Caucasus ("Geschichte der neusten Zeit", Vol. IV, edition A, Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart, p. 173)
- 6 German soldiers marching in to Austria ("Damals und Heute", Vol. II, Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart, 1954, p. 138)
- 7 Nuremberg Conference of the NSDAP ("Werden und Wirken", history book for the middle grade, Vol. IV, Braun, Karlsruhe, p. 135)
- 8 V-1 Rocket ("Lebendige Vergangenheit", Vol. V, Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart, p. 140)



Shown in Schoolbooks of the GDR



1



2



3



5



4



6



- 1 *Burning synagogues. At first the synagogues were desecrated, later they were set afire*
- 2 *The German fascists deported thousands of Poles to Germany and forced them to work in German armaments factories*
- 3 *Soldiers' Grave. Hitler General Wenck designated countless fifteen and sixteen-year-old German boys to this fate*
- 4 *Nazis arrest the worker Erich Schulz in Neuruppin*
- 5 *The Reichstag burns*
- 6 *Jews being marched to a concentration camp*
- 7 *Citizens of the Soviet Union being transported to Germany as slave labourers*
- 8 *Hiroshima and its citizens who were murdered or condemned to a life of permanent invalidity, exhort us to fight for the banning of weapons of mass destruction*

*(All photos have been taken from the history books for the 9th and 10th forms of the secondary school. (Volk und Wissen, Volkseigener Verlag, Berlin 1960)*



7



8

"This proves that in the Third Reich no Jews were used for the production of soap, because they were not fat." (Op. cit.)

During instruction Endrigkeit above all referred to "unobjectionable" newspapers; these included the "right-wing radical Reichsruf and the equally chauvinistic Deutsche Hochschulzeitung". (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 October 1965)

A 16-year-old pupil describing the "Second World War as a 'dirty' war" was slapped in the face by Endrigkeit.

"The teacher openly admitted collecting works on 'Herr Hitler' in his library, which he claimed to be studying 'as a scholar', with a view to substantiating that 'Herr Hitler' had not been what he is represented as being today."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 October 1965)

This attitude is not surprising, since Endrigkeit "is an official of the right-wing radical NPD"!

(Neue Rhein-Zeitung, Düsseldorf, 15 October 1965)

Fifty-five-year-old Senior Master Kurt Fleischhauer was head of the boys' section of the secondary school. He thus also exerted a strong influence on their education outside school hours. Preparing weaker pupils for their matriculation, he said:

"Today we shall play 'Auschwitz'; let's see who will land in the gas-chamber and under which names we shall have to set a cross.

"He ordered the removal of the weekly Die Zeit from the school reading room because he claimed it was a 'divisionist paper'. Authors such as the Countess Dönhoff and Golo Mann, he said, had no place 'in an orderly house'."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 October 1965)

Fifty-three-year-old Gertrud Besecke, head of the girls' boarding house, conducted a similar anti-Semitic campaign among the girls, as Fleischhauer among the boys.

"There was a debate one day about naming the rooms at the new school. Frau Besecke recommended the use of the names of countries. Two of the girls selected 'Israel'. That was not to Frau Besecke's liking. So she suggested girls' names. The two girls wrote 'Anne Frank' on the door of their room. Thereupon the teacher became very angry and ordered the use of figures. It was she who once rudely affronted a girl with the words: 'Now I know why you are so revolting. You are a half-Jewess.'"

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 October 1965)

"These nazis were able to exert an influence on approximately 300 pupils for years without arousing any objections among any of their colleagues."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 October 1965)

That is not surprising, since "the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein is notorious for nazi tendencies".

(Neue Rhein-Zeitung, Düsseldorf, 15 October 1965)

In view of that scandal the Berliner Allgemeine, West Berlin, of 22 October 1965 recalled similar cases:

"We recall the case of Senior Master Zind . . . and we also recall Senior Master Stielau of Schleswig-Holstein, who had availed himself of Anne Frank's Diary to spread his political ideas among the children. It is quite conceivable that their like-minded friends among (West) German teachers received a considerable impulse by the distance in time from the national socialist regime as well as by regrettable political developments in the Federal Republic during recent years, so that they are able to disseminate their venom far more freely today than they could in the past."

## **Glorification of the Nazi Period**

The fact that after 1945 nazis such as Endrigkeit, Fleischhauer, Besecke, Zind and Stielau were able and are able freely

to disseminate the poison of anti-Semitism among the rising generation in West Germany is not only a personnel question. The inadequate instruction of West German youth on the nazi period and the way in which that period is presented to young people are at least as significant.

The history textbook *Lebendige Vergangenheit* (Living Past) is in use at schools of all West German provinces. This book, which is the source of the knowledge of hundreds of thousands of school children about the nazi period, like many other school books licenced by the Ministry contains glorifications without commentary of the Hitler rule. The first years after the nazis' accession to power are described in the most magnificent colours:

*"The elimination of unemployment was particularly difficult, since there were almost seven million unemployed in Germany. The great success which Hitler attained in the solution of that problem greatly consolidated his position among the German people. To begin with work had to be provided. That is why state subsidies were made available for house repairs and housing construction. This was followed by the construction of canals, roads, autobahns, etc ... commissioned by the state.*

*"By the end of 1933 the number of unemployed had already been reduced to four million and by 1936 there were only 1.3 million. During the last two years of peace Germany was even obliged to import foreign labour."*

*(Lebendige Vergangenheit, Vol. V, Fritz Simonsen, Ernst-Klett Verlag, Stuttgart)*

According to the new edition, in use at thousands of West German schools, there had been neither a Reichstag fire, nor concentration or extermination camps. The extermination of Jews is dealt with in 14 lines; the millions of Jews murdered are not mentioned at all. The resistance movement against Hitler barbarity is entirely omitted.

Similar presentations are contained in other history textbooks. The 266-page *Erbe des Abendlandes* (Legacy of the Occident), textbook for senior schools, mentioned the nazi crimes in only two lines:

*"The SS was placed in charge of concentration camps. The spiders' web of the SS-state spread out over all domains of national life."*

*(Erbe des Abendlandes, Lehrbuch für höhere Schulen, Kösel-Verlag, Munich)*

Hitler's policy and the Second World War are presented in 14 pages, conveying the impression to pupils that the plans of German imperialism and nazism—similar to the "knife-thrust" legend after the First World War—only failed because of an "unfortunate turn of events during the war".

The *Geschichtsbuch für saarländische Schulen*, 8. Schuljahr (History Book for Schools in the Saarland, 8th school year) devotes 114 pages to the historic period from 1840 to 1944. Out of these,

*"only 11 pages deal with the Hitler regime and the Second World War. Of those 11 pages barely 4-1/2 lines deal with the persecution and extermination of the Jews, whereas the so-called de-nazification, which was said to have 'stirred up a great deal of ill feeling', was described in six lines".*

*(bdd-Information, 7 January 1960)*

The knowledge of young people about nazism and anti-Semitism corresponds to this kind of presentation of the "Jewish question" in West German school books. Thus the British journalist Denis Martin gave the following account of an enquiry among West German pupils:

*"The question as to their opinion about German responsibility for the destiny of the Jews was not answered by 14.2 per cent; 51.7 per cent had given no thought to the matter; 8.5 per cent said the German people were not guilty, and 25.2 per cent stated that they themselves felt responsible to a certain extent".*

*(Daily Mirror, London, 13 January 1960)*

The result of the consciously inadequate instruction of West German youth is shocking. Enquiries in the press and television confirm that anti-Semitism in the Federal Republic is tolerated by the state and for the most part even officially sanctioned.

One example out of many:

The head master of the "Weiler Schule" in Munich asked girls and boys of the senior classes the following questions:

- a) what they knew about Hitler's relationship to the Jews, and
- b) how they judged anti-Jewish statements.

Out of 226 pupils 60 knew nothing at all about the persecutions of the Jews under Hitler, and only seven had been told that the fascists had murdered more than six million Jews. The children made anti-Semitic remarks in 17 essays and 20 of them considered the persecution of the Jews as harmless.

Thus some of these essays contained the following statements:

*"Later the Jews were persecuted by the Germans because they had sold to the other countries, particularly to the Czechs and Russians, and told them about all new and old inventions."*

*"The Jews endangered the German economy by their trading and bartering."*

*"Hitler had perhaps had bad experiences with the Jews."*

*"Hitler was a good man, but the SS instigated him."*

*"Of course it was most indelicate of Hitler. But perhaps he had good reason for his actions."*

*"It should always be kept in mind that after the First World War many Jews belonged to the highest circles, and they were not well inclined towards the German people. They lent money at usurious interest rates; anyone unable to pay immediately had mortgages foreclosed at once."*

*"The Jews were probably not quite blameless for Hitler's actions... And I think that this time as well the Jews are not blameless. They arouse such a scandal about the slightest anti-Semitic remark, which would not be necessary."*

*"Even though I myself would never make friends with a Jew or marry a Jewess, I still think that these people should be left in peace."*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 6-7 February 1960)

This is the mental attitude, conveyed by the old nazi teachers and consolidated by West German school books, with which young people begin their working life. At work and in many other respects they are daily confronted with similar conceptions, so that they become an easy prey to neo-nazi and anti-Semitic slogans. That is also one of the reasons why the adherents of the neo-nazi NPD, the smearers of swastikas and anti-Semitic slanderers include a considerable number of young people.

## Nazi Well-poisoners Again Manipulate Millions

Dr. H. F. Gerhard Starke

Today: Chief editor of the West German daily *Die Welt* of the Springer trust.

Prior to 1945 Starke had among other things functioned as deputy head of the press office of the nazi German Labour Front (*Handbuch der Reichs- und Staatsbehörden 1935/36*—(Handbook of Reich and State Authorities 1935–36, p. 154) and as a member of the editorial board of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* Berlin (head of the news department); in addition he was a member of the German Institute of Foreign Scientific Research headed by Professor Six, SS Oberführer and head of office II of the Reich Security Main Office.

In a review of Veit Harlan's film "Jud Süß" Starke wrote:

*"They are entirely different types, yet kneaded from the same substance, basic types of Jewish invaders of the lives of the peoples . . . Jud Süß is the type of parvenu Ghetto-Jew, sly and cunning, yet only using his cunningness to set aims for the vague instincts that dominate him, and to pave their way."* (*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, 24 September 1940, see Document No. 35)

Another passage of the film review:

*"Scenes of such savagery play in their faces as only a glance into the chaos of Jewish nature could manifest . . ."* (*Ibid.*)

The producers and sponsors of that film were obviously pursuing the aim of creating chaos within the heads and hearts of the German people, which was to grow over all peace-loving feelings, friendship among the peoples and all stirrings of human nature, thus inducing them to agree to the "final solution".

Thus the well-known documentarist Joseph Wulf wrote that the film "Jud Süß" had always been shown to the "Aryan" population of the eastern territories at times preceding "re-settlements" or liquidations of ghettos. (Joseph Wulf, *Theater und Film im Dritten Reich*, Rowohlt, pocket-book edition, 1966, p. 455)

SS Rottenführer Baretzki sentenced in the first Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt-on-Main stated that the SS-units were instigated by that film to murderous massacres of Jewish inmates of Auschwitz concentration camp. (*Ibid.*, p. 447)

The reviews of that film, which, as Wulf established, were nearly all written in the style of the "anti-Semitic *Stürmer*"—were designed to prepare and accentuate the intended effect of the film.

Starke had also stirred up the "will of the people" against other peoples. Singing songs of praise for nazi Germany and the "New Order in Europe" aspired to by that state, he campaigned against "British plutocracy" (*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, 19 September 1940), "England's slave monopoly" (*DAZ*, 12 February 1941), the "war policy" of the "powers on the other side of the Atlantic" (*DAZ*, 14 December 1941). See Documents No. 36, 37, 38)

The following quotations are from his dissertation "The Unity of Journalism and Its Intellectual Foundations", published in 1939:

*"History has known the German at all times as a bellicose, soldierly type of man of the highest rank and of great efficiency. Precisely this gave rise to the view that the soldierly abilities of the German were not paralleled by equal political abilities, by reason of his natural disposition. The experiences of the World War and the years that followed seem to confirm this. Germany went to war without mental preparation. The war was won militarily, but was a publicistic and thus a political defeat."*

*"The national socialist people's state differs from the liberal state of the past not in that it since the revolution of 1933 comprises exclusively national socialist people all at one blow, but in that it clearly recognizes the nature of the German man and gives an answer to the vital questions of the German people. Publicism has become national leadership."*

"This may be illustrated particularly clearly from the example of the radio. It is a total instrument of the national socialist conception. That which it emits in its broadcasts constitutes the representation of the political, cultural and national life of the national socialist community and is thereby the highest expression of a comprehensive publicistic striving."

Although Starke's nazi past and his anti-Semitic utterances were well known, the federal government entrusted him with the post of head of the government broadcasting station "Deutschlandfunk"—an instrument which has a considerable share in the responsibility for the shaping of public opinion and the cold war against the GDR. None other than concentration camp builder Lübke personally nominated him for that prominent position in the machinery of public opinion formation. In June 1966 the almighty Springer trust appointed him as the successor of the late Hans Zehrer as editor-in-chief of the influential daily paper *Die Welt*.

## Deputy Head of the Press Department

*Helmut Sündermann*

Manager of the Druffel-Verlag, Leoni, Starnberger See.

Since 1931 Sündermann has been one of the leading figures of the nazi party press. He was deputy Reich chief of the NSDAP press department under Dietrich and his chief of staff, head of the press political department of the NSDAP with the rank of a Reich department head, and chief editor of the *Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz*, the official news bulletin of the NSDAP, and SS Obersturmbannführer.

The competence of the Reich press chief and that of his deputy Sündermann was defined by a decree issued by Hitler on 28 February 1934:

"The Reich press chief of the NSDAP . . . is competent for the following:

"1. He determines on my instructions the directives for the entire editorial work within the party press. Furthermore, as my press chief, he is the highest authority for all press publications of the party and all its services.

"2. The editorial staffs of the party press and the chief editors of local papers of the NSDAP are subordinate to the Reich press chief . . .

"3. All press departments within the party or its accessory or sub-organizations . . . press offices, etc., are . . . subordinate to the Reich press chief in their publicistic work and responsible to him." (quoted from Joseph Wulf, *Presse und Funk im Dritten Reich—Press and Radio in the Third Reich*, Rowohlt, hand-book edition, 1966, pp. 120 f)

This Führer decree shows that Sündermann was one of those mainly responsible for the countless anti-Semitic campaigns in the nazi press, from the *Völkischer Beobachter* to Streicher's *Stürmer* and Himmler's *Schwarzes Korps* and down to the news bulletins of the Hitler Youth. The anti-Semitic campaigns, intensified to open incitement to murder, constituted an essential part of preparations for the "final solution".

Here are some examples of Sündermann's daily work:

On the "desemitzation" of the Viennes press, the *Völkischer Beobachter* commented three months after the invasion of Austria:

"In this connection the statement of the chief editor of the *NS Korrespondenz*, Helmut Sündermann, just published in the political press bulletin of the NSDAP, is of interest. We quote the following excerpt: 'the term "Vienna press" had had a bad sound for many years . . . The "Austrian" tones which we heard from Vienna in fact came from Messrs. Löwenstein, Feigenbaum, Marcus and other Hebrews. Thanks to the prompt nomination of national so-

cialist chief editors . . . it was possible to achieve an absolute purge of even completely Jew-infested press publications without any interruption of the regular issue of the papers concerned . . . The Jewish domination of the "Vienna press" therefore was nothing less than an intellectual tutelage over the whole of Austria'." (*Völkischer Beobachter*, 2 June 1938)

On 19 July 1944 "Deputy Reich Press Chief" Sündermann made a statement to the foreign press which dealt with the growing indignation abroad about the extermination of the Jews, and which makes particularly clear what significant role was played by the race theory in the nazis' plans of aggression and world domination:

*"The world will only obtain peace if a world quarantine is imposed on that element of unrest which sends the soldiers of other peoples to their death for the sake of its own interests. Germany is so strong because that disintegrating element has been excluded."* (*Pester Lloyd, Budapest*, 21 July 1944)

Sündermann was precisely informed about the millionfold murder of Jews. Yet at the end of his press statement he emphasized that the exclusion of the Jews was being conducted along "humanitarian" lines, which corresponded to the requirements of the prevailing situation. (op. cit.)

Today Sündermann, as the owner of a publishing firm, freely spreads books by Ilse Hess, Ribbentropp and other big nazis. In this way he is helping to minimize the significance of the nazi and war crimes, with a view to unleashing a new war psychosis, this time above all with the aid of anticommunism.

## Further Heavily Incriminated Anti-Semites

### Gottlob Berger

Before 1945: SS Obergruppenführer and general in the Waffen SS (No. 275991) member of the NSDAP since 1923 (No. 426875).

Along with many leading positions in the SS, since 1943 Himmler's liaison man with the "Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories"; as head of the prisoner-of-war department he was also responsible for the application of the "Commissar Decree" stipulating the execution of all prisoners of war who were "Jews or commissars".

After 1945: Sentenced to 25 years in prison under "Case XI" of the successor trials of Nuremberg, released in 1951, leading function in the SS-organization HIAG, one of the owners and editors of the neo-nazi journal *Nation Europa*.

### Dr. Georg Hubrich

Before 1945: Reich Ministry of the Interior since 1935, to begin with responsible for matters of nationality and citizenship (cancellation of citizenship for "racial or hereditary biological" reasons), participated in drafting the race laws, after 1939 head of sub-department I east (construction of the occupation administration in the occupied eastern territories), in that capacity also responsible for the introduction of the race laws in those territories).

After 1945: Business manager of the North and West German Broadcasting Association.

### Professor Dr. Bolko von Richthofen

Before 1945: Anti-Semitic expert for primeval and early history, published numerous racist, in particular anti-Semitic works, denounced the scholars Wirth, Winkler and Gesemann as "friends of Jews and Bolsheviks", "special envoy" and responsible member of the espionage service "Foreign Armies East".

# Der Stürmer

Deutsches Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit  
HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STREICHER

1	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1939
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## Emigranten in Paris

Die Juden wollen den Weltkrieg

23	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1939
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## Juden in der Ostmark

So plündern die Juden die Ostmark aus / Volkswirtschaft in Grog / Was die Juden schon am 20. Februar wollten

Kampferoman

## Synagogen sind Räuberhöhlen

9	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1939
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## Der Jude im Oesterreich

10	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1940
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## Vom Juden beherrscht

Britischen Kolonialismus und Weltkriege

## Das verjudete England

Erlebnisse mit Engländern

Ein im Ausland geborener Deutscher, der ein Leben lang als Sekkerei in der Welt herumkam, schilbert uns im folgenden die Erlebnisse aus der Kriegszeit:

„Ich habe mich 40 Jahre im Ausland herumgetrieben. Zu dem ich im September 1939 als Himmelfahrt aus nach Straßburg in

Verbannt, wie er glaubt — denn er sagt ja: „You are a foreigner, and I am an Englishman!“ Da kann man noch so viele Jahre mit ihm zusammenleben, der Engländer wird niemals anders, dem Engländer ist alles leicht — in love and war. All is fair — er fordert keine Mittel, auch das gemacht und nach allen, was er sagt und tut, ist er nicht

24	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1940
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## 25 Jahre jüdischer Krieg

Von Mathenau bis Belkha

40	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1940
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## Von Judas Gnaden

Die Eroberung eines Imperiums / Handwollen über England

# Der Stürmer

Deutsches Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit  
HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STREICHER

19	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1943
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## Die Juden sind unser Unglück

Ein Wort des Stürmers / Europas Schicksal

14	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1943
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## Gibt es eine Judenfrage?

Die Judenfrage ist eine Weltfrage / Juden Kriegsspiel

8	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1944
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## Die jüdische Kriegsschuld

Die jüdische Kriegsschuld / Profite des Krieges

28	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1944
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## Geronnener Jüdengeist

Was ist Geronnener Geist? / Die Wege des Schicksals

29	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1944
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## Die jüdische Blutschuld

Krieg über England

37	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1944
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## Die jüdische Bestie

Die jüdische Bestie / Retorte

37	1. Jahrgang	1. Heft	1. Juni 1944
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### AM FREIEN FUGENDE BEGANGEN

FRANKREICH'S SCHICKSAL

#### Die internationalen Drahtzieher

Internationaler Drahtzieher / Die Drahtzieher der Welt / Die Drahtzieher der Welt / Die Drahtzieher der Welt

#### Die Drahtzieher der Welt

Die Drahtzieher der Welt / Die Drahtzieher der Welt / Die Drahtzieher der Welt





## Der Stürmer in New Garb

*After 1945:* "Federal scientific adviser" and member of the Federal Board of the Association of Silesian Fellow Countrymen, organizer and supporter of the right-wing radical "Aktion Oder-Neisse", regularly publishes contributions in the neo-nazi *Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung*, awarded the "Federal Cross of Merit, first class" in 1964.

### *Dr. Giselher Wirsing*

*Before 1945:* Nazi journalist, published numerous anti-Semitic contributions, made the opening speech under the title: "The Jewish question in the Near East" at the opening ceremony of the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question founded by major war criminal Rosenberg, member of the SS security service (SD), SD-agent in the Near East, described by the SD as an extremely valuable member, SS Sturm-bannführer.

*After 1945:* Wirsing continued to be among the most influential protagonists of Bonn's policy in the mass media. In 1948 he founded the West German weekly *Christ und Welt*, since 1954 editor-in-chief of that paper; its editorial board includes Gerstenmaier, president of the West German Bundestag.

*Professor Friedrich Zimmermann*, alias Ferdinand Fried

*Before 1945:* Nazi journalist, since 1943 chief of staff of the "Reich Peasant Leader", Obersturmbannführer in the race and settlement central office of the SS (which had an important part in working out and applying the Germanization policy), published numerous anti-Semitic articles.

*After 1945:* Author of leading articles in the Springer trust newspaper *Die Welt*.

This category of journalists today once again spreads the poison of anti-Semitism in the West German press. The Bonn government favours this well-poisoning by holding a protecting hand over the most infamous of all neo-nazi incitement sheets such as the *Deutsche National-Zeitung* (DNZ).

The task of that organ of neo-nazism first of all consisted in keeping awake the spirit of militarism and revanchism, and in particular in whitewashing the nazi generals and war criminals. The journalist Jochen Willke compared the period after the First World War and the slogans employed in those days with those of today, above all as spread by the DNZ.

*"The 'Fulfillment Politician' of the Weimar Republic is the 'Renunciation Politician' of today. The 'knife in the back' of those times is 20 July today. Nationalists again speak of treason. The limitation of the army to 100,000 men including the appeal to honour has its parallel today—the refusal of atomic arms for the Bundeswehr. We are told that without nuclear weapons we are only a second rate nation. The feelings thus cultivated among the population have obvious nationalist characteristics. Once again we are told that the world did not understand us, that it was anti-German and that we were suffering from its injustice. There is the undertone of reproach—all are to blame for our misery except ourselves."* (Spandauer Volksblatt, West Berlin, 4 April 1965)

A further task of the DNZ consisted in rallying all right-wing radical and neo-nazi forces, organizing them and preparing them for a merger. This was accomplished with the founding of the "NPD". All the more noisy is the infamous campaign of national hatred and open and concealed anti-Semitism, reminiscent of the darkest period of nazism and of the *Stürmer*—the leading anti-Semitic nazi paper. This is clearly proved by headlines such as that on 9 December 1966: "The lie

## Nazi Hanging Judges Again Pronounce "Justice"

about 6 million murdered Jews", and sensational titles of other articles—not to mention their content.

It is proved that the West German federal government tolerates, encourages and is itself identical with the neo-nazism arising from the brown swamp.

Minister of the Interior Lücke recently confirmed this shameful and extremely dangerous West German reality. The American news agency AP published the following report on 21 January 1967 on a talk with a delegation of the "International Union of Resistance Fighters and Deported Persons":

*"During the meeting with Lücke the delegation was particularly interested in the latest successes of the NPD, asking why the NPD had not been prohibited in the Federal Republic just as the Communist Party. Lücke explained that so far the evidence against that right-wing party was insufficient to introduce success-promising proceedings in the Federal Constitutional Court. The view of the delegates, that the Deutsche National-Zeitung und Soldaten-Zeitung was violating the Constitution, was refuted by Lücke with the statement that the content of the articles always kept within the limits of what is permitted."*

The hundreds of former nazi hanging-judges once again in office as judges, public prosecutors or lawyers in West German courts play a decisive part in the revival of anti-Semitism and neo-nazism.

### Hangman of the Netherlands

*Dr. Ewald Amedick*

*Provincial court director in Paderborn*

Dr. Amedick is one of the nazi jurists who had participated in numerous arbitrary sentences against foreigners and Jews before 1945. With his participation six Dutch resistance fighters, including the office employee Isaak Hendrik Ruppert of Rotterdam, were sentenced to death on 28 March 1944 (file No. 3 SG 41/43). Amedick was provincial judge at that time in the German Provincial Court in the occupied Netherlands territory in Utrecht which was contrary to international law.

Previously Amedick had conducted proceedings as a member of the First Criminal Court of the Provincial Court in Dortmund on 30 July 1941 against the milker Ludwig Katz of Dortmund-Dorstfeld for "race disgrace". Katz was sentenced to eight years in prison. (See Documents No. 34 a—e)

The prosecutor in that trial, Köhne, is today public prosecutor in Bielefeld.

Although it is proved by documentary evidence that Dr. Amedick participated in those and other arbitrary sentences pronounced by nazi courts, he was promoted to the post of provincial court director in West Germany after 1945, a post which he still occupies to this day.

As chamber president and service ranking provincial court director in the district of Paderborn he not only exerts great influence on the younger lawyers and provincial court counsellors, but also on the young reserves, jurymen and junior barristers, whose testimonials prior to their

employment as judges or public prosecutors are decisively influenced by their superior.

### **Commissioner of the Warsaw Ghetto**

*Heinz Auerswald*

Lawyer in Düsseldorf

SS member since 1933 (No. 216 399), and member of the NSDAP since 1 May 1937 (No. 4 830 479).

Auerswald participated as a member of the security police in the annexation of the Sudetenland and the invasion of Poland. In 1940 he left the security police at the desire of the governor of Warsaw and was appointed head of the "Population and Welfare" department under the district head of Warsaw.

In April 1941 Auerswald was nominated "Commissioner of the Jewish Quarter in Warsaw" (ghetto). At the beginning the ghetto was not entirely cut off from the other residential areas of the city. It was Auerswald who urged the sealing off of the ghetto and had a "clear demarcation line, easy to guard" set up around it (circular letter of the Commissioner of the Jewish Quarter, 18 September 1941, archives of the Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw—Kdzw.K 1700). Auerswald ordered that all Jews crossing that demarcation line without permission were to be shot. A proclamation signed by him shows how that decision was enforced:

*"Proclamation*

*For having left the Jewish quarter in Warsaw without permission  
the Jews*

*Rywka Kligermann*

*Sala Pasztajn*

*Josek Pajkus*

*Luba Gac*

*Motek Fiszbbaum*

*Fajga Margules*

*Dwojra Rozenberg*

*Chana Zajdenwach*

*were sentenced to death by the special court of Warsaw on 12 November 1941.*

*The sentence was executed on 17 November 1941*

*Auerswald"*

*(AJHJ, Ring I 1100—translation from the Polish)*

Auerswald was also among those responsible for the deportation of 400,000 Jews from the Warsaw ghetto to the extermination camp of Treblinka; he was in charge of the selection of the Jews to be deported. (Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw, K-1500/tgb. 1627/42) To begin with he had those ghetto inhabitants deported who were completely exhausted as a result of the inhuman working and living conditions and who were no longer of any use for the system of forced labour. (Report on the session of March 1942, archives of the Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw, Kdz.K. 2,200)

By the end of August 1942 5,000 to 6,000 Jews were transported daily to Treblinka. Of the 400,000 ghetto inhabitants deported, 300,000 were murdered in Treblinka.

Although the decisive part played by Auerswald as ghetto commissioner in the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto was known and proved by documentary evidence, he has so far not been summoned to court and was even permitted to function as a lawyer.

### **Judicial Murderer as Highest Bonn Prosecutor**

*Wolfgang Fränkel*

*1962: Prosecutor general of the Federal Republic*

Fränkel knew that a career could only be ensured to persons able to prove conclusively their "Aryan origin". Thus in a letter of application to the Prussian Minister of Justice he emphasized the "Aryan" origin of his family three times. In 1934 Fränkel was employed as counsel for the

public prosecutor's office in Kassel. He was so efficient that in 1936 he was promoted to the Reich prosecutor's office. He worked there as deputy Reich prosecutor. With the aid of the Nazi penal code he ensured the implementation of the criminal racial policy on the basis of the "Blood Protection Law". The GDR documentation "From the Reich Prosecutor's Office to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office" proved that Fränkel was guilty of 50 death sentences. Here are some examples:

On 26 November 1937—long before the war—the Jewish live-stock dealer Siegfried Neugarten of Zeven was sentenced to three years hard labour on the charge of "racial disgrace" (Az. 4, Kls. 8/37). Contrary to the request of the defence to revise this arbitrary sentence, Fränkel did not allow any time for the reversal of that decision, but caused the application for a revision of the sentence, to be quashed. He did so in full awareness of the fact that at that time hard labour for Jews meant concentration camp and death.

In the sentence of the 6th Great Criminal Provincial Court in Hamburg of 29 June 1938 the Jewish commercial employee Jacob Steingut was sentenced to two years of penal servitude on the charge of continued "racial disgrace". (Az. 11 Klw. 56/38)

Fränkel rejected a revision of the sentence in this case as well and thus sharpened the fascist race policy.

On 29 April 1941 the 24-year-old mechanic Josef Cohen was sentenced to death on the charge of "racial disgrace" and a constructed crime against § 1 of the decree on crimes of violence of 5 December 1939. Here again Fränkel prevented a revision of the sentence requested by the defence. (Az. Js. Sond. 1951/39b)

Six weeks after the appeal of the defence, exactly a week before the execution of Cohen, on 19 June 1941 Fränkel decreed: "*for the moment therefore nothing is to be undertaken from here*".

Cohen was executed on 26 June 1941.

After 1945 Fränkel also exerted a decisive influence on the structure of the West German machinery of justice. In March 1962 he was appointed Prosecutor General of the Federal Republic.

On the basis of the overwhelming evidence submitted by the GDR, Fränkel was suspended from service as Prosecutor General in July 1962.

The Berlin lawyer Clemens de Maizière charged Fränkel with murder on behalf of the bereaved. The Superior Provincial Court in Karlsruhe suspended the proceedings on 3 September 1964 on the pretext that:

"Fränkel's crimes could at the most be manslaughter, for which the statute of limitations had already become effective."

Today Fränkel draws a monthly pension of 3,000 marks.

## Offender Becomes Judge

*Johannes Frankenberg*

Local court judge and head of the local court of Münnerstadt/Bavaria.

During the years from 1936 to 1940 Frankenberg had been assistant judge and subsequently provincial court judge, mainly in the second and eighth criminal courts in Berlin. He was one of the "specialists" in the application of Globke's race laws and of anti-Semitic terror.

During the period mentioned above there were 102 sentences of the charge of "racial disgrace" with the participation of Frankenberg. In 39 cases those accused of "racial disgrace" were sentenced to a total of 102 years in prison.

The arbitrary anti-Semitic sentences include that against the travelling agent Tepperberg, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison at the session of the VIII Great Criminal Court of Berlin on 2 June 1938. on the charge of "racial disgrace". (See Documents No. 33 a, b)

On 16 March 1940 the sandblaster Hans-Joachim Glücksmann was sentenced to five years hard labour for "racial disgrace". To him, as to all Jews, such a sentence was a death sentence. After Glücksmann had been found "unfit for the moor" towards the end of 1942 he was "dismissed" to Auschwitz on 27 April 1943. (See Documents No. 32 a, b)

Together with the two West Berlin judges Dr. Jank and Dr. Rehfeldt, who retired a few years ago, Frankenberg sentenced the labourer Karl Wilhelm Schmidt to two years for "racial disgrace" on 2 August 1938. Schmidt was engaged to a "Jewish full-Jewess" (so expressed in the sentence), who had lived in the Soviet Union since 1 October 1935, and whom he had married in Leningrad on 13 February 1936. Frankenberg asserted that this had been done "*in conscious revolt against the German legal conception and legislation known to him*", and continued that "*there was no evidence whatsoever to prove any genuine remorse and change of attitude on the part of the accused.*"

Nothing has so far been undertaken against Frankenberg by the West German administration of justice. He continues in office as local court judge dispensing "justice".

### **Further Heavily Incriminated Anti-Semites**

#### *Dr. Paul-Heinz Baldus*

*Before 1945:* Provincial court judge in 1938 at the First Criminal Court of Wiesbaden, participated in unlawful sentences for "racial disgrace".

*After 1945:* Senate president at the Federal Supreme Court.

#### *Professor Dr. Horst Bartholomeyczik*

*Before 1945:* Anti-Semitic legal theorist, judge at the special court at Breslau (Wroclaw), 1942 to 1943 on the staff of Himmler's "Reich Commissariat for the

Consolidation of the German Nation", SS Obersturmbannführer.

*After 1945:* Superior provincial court counsellor in Koblenz up to 1963, then left the administration of justice and became professor at Mainz University, member of the law examination office and president of the Academic Disciplinary Court.

#### *Dr. Wolfgang Berthold*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor at the special court in Berlin, demanded the death sentence for Paul Berkheim on account of "racial disgrace" among other sentences; his applications was accepted by the special court.

*After 1945:* Senate president at the Financial Court of Hanover.

#### *Günter Bestgen*

*Before 1945:* Assistant judge at the Provincial Court in Wiesbaden—together with Baldus—responsible for the anti-Semitic sentence against Friedrich Schmidt.

*After 1945:* First public prosecutor of the Superior Provincial Court of Frankfurt-on-Main.

#### *Dr. Richard Binter*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor at the Provincial Court of Wiesbaden, with Dr. Baldus responsible for the "racial disgrace" sentence against August Vorsanger (1 year and 2 months hard labour).

*After 1945:* Superior social court counsellor at the Social Court in Wiesbaden.

#### *Christian Dede*

*Before 1945:* Among other functions, prosecutor in the case against the merchant Hermann Rosenberg of Wesermünde-Lehe, sentenced to 3½ years hard labour by the II Great Criminal Court in Verden on the application of Dede on 1 August 1941.

*After 1945:* Provincial court director in Hanover.

*Heinrich Depenbrock*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor at the special court of Bielefeld, participated in the sentencing of the Jewish assembly worker Adolf Lendner of Osnabrück to four years hard labour for "racial disgrace" on 7 July 1941.

*After 1945:* Senior public prosecutor in Bielefeld.

*Dr. Rudolf Ernst*

*Before 1945:* Superior provincial court counsellor in Breslau, participated in the sentencing of Santer (two years hard labour) for "racial disgrace" on 24 June 1938.

*After 1945:* Senate president of the Superior Provincial Court of Karlsruhe.

*Dr. Wilhelm Foge*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor in the legal department of the General Commissariat in Minsk, participated in mass executions and deportations of Jews in Minsk.

*After 1945:* First public prosecutor in Kaiserslautern.

*Dr. Josef Ganzer*

*Before 1945:* Senior government counsellor in the nazi Ministry of Justice, head of department III of the central department of justice of the General Gouvernement. "By means of exceptional objections he imposed arbitrary judgments, even death sentences, in cases where the accused had already been acquitted.

*After 1945:* Up to April 1965 senate president at the Federal Patent Court in Munich.

*Professor Dr. Willi Geiger*

*Before 1945:* Provincial court counsellor at the special court of Bamberg, member of the "Stahlhelm" organization since 1933, then SA, NSDAP, according to him it is a professional offence if a chief editor publishes articles by Jewish authors.

*After 1945:* Judge at the Federal Constitutional Court, 1966 president of the West German Catholic Diet in Bamberg.

*Dr. Heinrich Gugler*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor in Breslau (Wrocław), prosecutor in criminal cases of "racial disgrace", among others against the driver Schiftau (eight years hard labour), and the worker Schrubski (four years hard labour), appointed to the nazi Ministry of Justice, where he worked in the department for cooperation with the SS, SD and Gestapo.

*After 1945:* Leading senior public prosecutor of the Superior Provincial Court in Hamm.

*Dr. Rudolf Höhn*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor at the special court in Würzburg, applied for a death sentence, among others, on 30 November 1943 against the Jewess Charlotte Klaes, who had accepted food ration cards as a present.

*After 1945:* Provincial court counsellor in Würzburg.

*Dr. Otto Hunsche*

*Before 1945:* SS Hauptsturmführer and government counsellor in Eichmann's department IV B4 ("Jewish Department") of the Reich Security Main Office, "legal adviser" to Eichmann, together with Eichmann he prepared the deportation of 400,000 Jews from Hungary at the beginning of 1944, participated in the murder of 1,200 Hungarian Jews from the Kistarosa assembly camp.

*After 1945:* Sentenced to five years in prison in 1962, in 1964 acquitted in appeal proceedings, today lawyer in Datteln/Westphalia and admitted to the local court of Recklinghausen.

*Friedrich Kersting*

*Before 1945:* Local court counsellor in Breslau, 1937 participated in the sentencing of Dr. med. Siegfried Meyer to one year and 3 months hard labour for "racial disgrace".

*After 1945:* Federal judge at the Federal Supreme Court.

*Dr. Gerhard Klopfer*

*Before 1945:* SS Gruppenführer (SS No. 272 227), participated as representative of the Nazi party office in the "Wannsee Conference" and in 1943 in a "Lawyers' Conference on Jewish Rights".

*After 1945:* In his hearing before an allied military tribunal he denied that he had been informed about the extermination of the Jews, preliminary proceedings introduced in 1960 were suspended in 1962, lawyer.

*Dr. Rudolf Lederbogen*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor in Nordhausen, participated in the sentencing on 13 March 1936 of the Jewish merchants, the brothers Erich and Kurt Goldschmidt, to nine and six months in prison for "racial disgrace".

*After 1945:* Provincial court director in Verden.

*Dr. Friedrich Mader*

*Before 1945:* Provincial court counsellor in Oels, sentenced the Jewish physician Dr. Siegfried Meyer for "racial disgrace" at the Criminal Court of Oels on 25 January 1938.

*After 1945:* Local court director in Gütersloh.

*Dr. Jürgen Mittelbach*

*Before 1945:* Public prosecutor at the special court in Berlin, obtained a sentence of three years hard labour on 27 September 1941 against the dress-maker Jalowitz because he had married an "Aryan" woman; on his application, the worker Lorenz Antkowiak was sentenced to one year hard labour for "racial disgrace" on 10 December 1940.

*After 1945:* Superior provincial court counsellor in Cologne.

*Von Seydewitz*

*Before 1945:* Provincial court counsellor in Petrikau, sentences pronounced include four death sentences for giving

shelter to Jews and for serving Jews the same meals as others.

*After 1945:* Provincial court counsellor in Hannover.

*Professor Dr. Rudolf Schiedemair*

*Before 1945:* Race expert at the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, ministerial counsellor of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, SS Hauptsturmführer in the Central Security Office, head of the legislative department of the "Racial Policy Office" of the NSDAP, associate of the commander of the security police and security service in Oslo, member of a military tribunal there and participated in terror sentences, published several racist, in particular anti-Semitic works.

*After 1945:* Sentenced on 26 April 1949 by the Provincial Court in Oslo for his participation in the sentencing to death of the Norwegian editor Gjerloew, to two years and one month in prison, administrative court president in Würzburg, retired in 1963, after he had helped to force the Würzburg nerve specialist Dr. Herterich into exile, honorary professor of administrative law at Würzburg University.



According to an analysis of the measure of punishment imposed on the war and nazi criminals tried in West Germany up to 1961, West German public prosecutor Dr. Barbara Just-Dahlmann established that punishments had been at the rate of "one mark or ten minutes in prison for every murder".

Some recent examples:

- "On 26 March 1962 a court sentenced the former SA Obergruppenführer Theodor Pillich to three years and three months in prison for participating in the murder of 162 people. It had been established that Pillich himself had fired shots, even at children who, in their terror, had clung to their fathers' legs, so that they had to be killed in that position. He had even been crude enough to have himself photographed on the spot. Although Pillich had murdered with his own hands, the court considered him only to have assisted in the killing."

(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 20 April 1966)

- "On 19 August 1965 the court in Frankfurt-on-Main pronounced the verdict in the first Auschwitz trial. Of the accused the mass murderers Mulka, Broad and Stark were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment, others were acquitted or immediately set free.

Mulka the adjutant to the commander of Auschwitz concentration camp, sentenced to 14 years penal servitude was released already in January 1966, four months after the sentence had been pronounced, on account of "illness". The circulation troubles which had allegedly made him unfit for imprisonment did not prevent him from spending his holidays in Spain and from doing gardening on the grounds of his villa.

Broad, sentenced to four years, was released from prison, and the warrant against him was revoked because there was allegedly no danger of escape.

Stark, sentenced to 10 years was also released in February 1966. He was merely placed under judge's orders, because the

sentence was stated not to have legal validity yet, so that those sentenced would have to be considered as prisoners on remand.

- In October 1965 the court in Fulda sentenced the former SS block leader and subsequent staff supply sergeant of the Bundeswehr, Erich Schemel of Huenfeld, to only five years in prison. He was among those responsible for the deaths of the prisoners of Lieberose concentration camp, Cottbus district, during the evacuation of the camp in February 1945. He himself personally shot fourteen Jewish persons. Wilhelm Kersten, accused with him, had mishandled prisoners with a leather whip and incited others to murder in 34 cases; he had also compiled the evacuation group—and was set free, the proceeding against him discontinued.

- On 26 November 1965 the court in Kiel sentenced Gustav Fiedler to no more than 13 months and two weeks in prison. As a member of the Bothmann commando he had participated in the extermination in gas cars of approximately 145,000 Jews at the Kulmhof extermination camp in 1942.

- On March 1966 the court of Frankfurt-on-Main sentenced the former SS Obersturmführer Adolf Harnischmacher, who had on four occasions been in charge of execution squads in the Mogila (USSR) area from January to March 1942. He was proved guilty of personally having committed 380 murders. The court sentenced him to no more than four years in prison and deprivation of civil rights. Harnischmacher was able to leave the court as a free and respectable citizen with full rights—as the punishment was considered as having been completed by the time spent in custody.

The head of that execution squad, the jurist and Gestapo official Bradfisch—previously sentenced in Munich to 10 years in prison for aiding in murders in 15,000 cases—is also at large.

- On 18 March 1966 the court in Freiburg i. Br. acquitted the former chief police

commissioner Hermann Herz; he had given the orders to shoot 15 Jewish prisoners in his capacity as SS Sturmbannführer and Gestapo chief of Allenstein. Herz stated that he considered those prisoners to have been culprits sentenced to death, so that his execution order was no more than the anticipation of the sentence.

- On 6 June 1966 the court in Hanover sentenced Friedrich Pradel and Harry Wentritt to seven and three years in prison respectively; they were found guilty of assistance in the murder of more than 500,000 people—mainly Jews—in gas trucks of their own construction.

- On 3 September 1965 four accused were sentenced in the Treblinka trial to life imprisonment by the court in Düsseldorf, the accused Münzenberger was sentenced to 12 years for assistance in the murder of 300,000 persons; the accused Stadie was sentenced to seven years for the same deed; the accused Suchomel—to six years for assistance in the joint murder of at least 300,000 persons; the accused Lambert to four years for the same crime; the accused Rum to three years for assisting in the joint murder of 100,000 people; the accused Horn was acquitted, since he was considered to have been acting under orders.

- On 16 September 1966 the court in Frankfurt-on-Main pronounced its verdict in the second Auschwitz trial.

The co-defendants Wilhelm Burger, former SS Sturmbannführer and head of the camp administration, who had procured and administered the poison gas "Zyklon B" for the gassing of Jews and other concentration camp inmates, was sentenced to eight years in prison, including the penalty already absolved in Poland. He was set free. The court certified that he had "not been a fanatical nazi".

Gerhard Neubert, former SS Oberscharführer and medical assistant, who, according to the court findings, had unscrupulously participated in the murder of

innocent people, was sentenced to only three years because he had allegedly shown a "correct behaviour" towards prisoners.

### **Penal Prosecution in the Two German States**

The differentiation, seriousness and consistency of the prosecution of nazi and war crimes in the two German states may be illustrated by some figures.

Although after 1945 by far the greater part of war and nazi criminals gathered in the western occupation zones and the population of the Federal Republic is three times that of the German Democratic Republic, charges had been made against only 12,457 persons there by 1 January 1964.

Up to March 1965 the courts in the Federal Republic had legally sentenced 5,234 persons; more than 7,000 defendants were acquitted, proceedings were dropped or the main proceedings were never opened.

In the cases where sentences were pronounced, they as a rule bore no relation to the significance of the crime. Out of 5,234 sentenced nazi criminals and mass murderers, only 80 received the highest punishment (9 death sentences, 71 to life imprisonment).

By the middle of 1966 16,372 proceedings had been conducted in the courts of the German Democratic Republic for crimes against peace, humanity and war crimes.

12,807 persons were sentenced,  
1,578 persons were acquitted and  
2,187 proceedings were dropped owing to absence of the accused (death, etc.) or because the penalty imposed was annulled by amnesty provisions.

Out of the 12,807 persons convicted  
118 were sentenced to death,  
231 to penal servitude for life and  
5,088 to imprisonment exceeding three years.

## Anti-Semitism Is West German Reality

The different treatment of war and nazi criminals became particularly evident during the third Auschwitz trial, which took place before the Supreme Court of the GDR from 10 to 25 March 1966.

The sole defendant was the former SS doctor and deputy camp physician of the extermination camp, Dr. Horst Fischer.

Fischer had managed to survive as a free-practising physician in Spreehagen, Fürstenwalde/Spree region, skilfully utilizing favourable circumstances and by means of fraud and systematic eradication of all traces of his past.

In the course of investigations against Fischer it was revealed that the West German judicial authorities knew of Fischer's crimes and whereabouts, and had failed to request the cooperation of the GDR authorities in searching for him, although the local court in Frankfurt has had a warrant out against him since 6 April 1960. Despite the issue of that warrant Fischer had been able to spend a holiday with relatives in West Germany unmolested, from 25 June to 30 July 1960.

The number of victims—mainly Jewish—selected by Fischer for the gas chambers was at least 70,000. It was further established that he had made his selection of many thousands of prisoners for the gas chambers together with the criminal Neubert, sentenced to 3½ years of penal servitude by the court in Frankfurt-on-Main during the second Auschwitz trial.

During the trial before the Supreme Court of the GDR the guilt of the originators and profiteers of those crimes—of the German war-criminal monopolies, in particular the IG-Farben trust—was clearly established. Fischer was sentenced to death on 25 March 1966, in accordance with Article 6c of the Statute of the International Military Tribunal and for crimes according to § 1 section 1 of the GDR Penal Code. The sentence was executed on 11 July 1966.

Anti-Semitism in the West German Federal Republic today has not only gone far beyond the stage of propagation, it again threatens the life of the individual Jewish citizen and the peaceful coexistence of the people and nations.

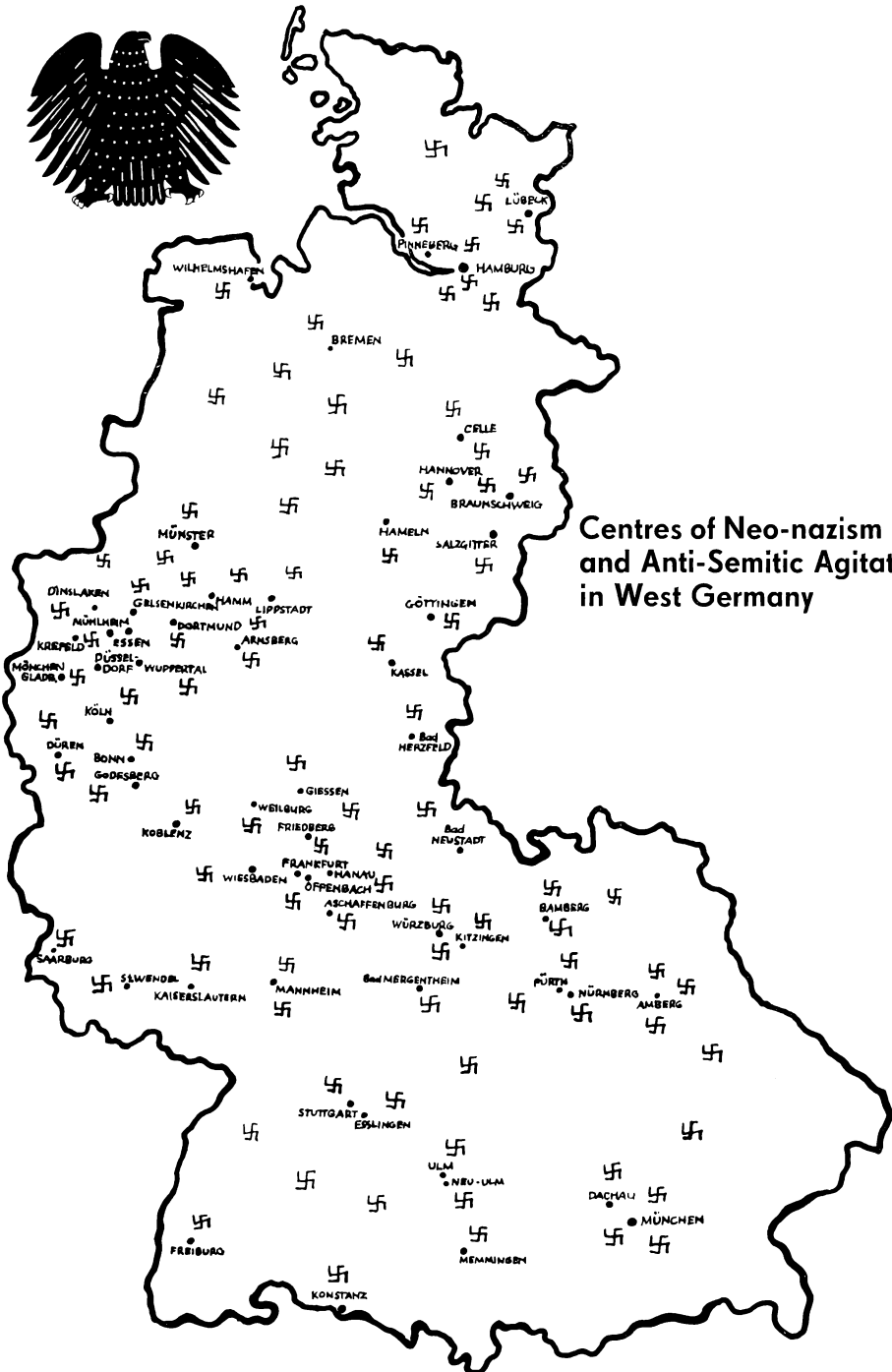
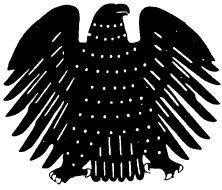
Jewish citizens live in a constantly growing atmosphere of insecurity, have to suffer personal affronts, experience economic boycott and are not even safe from murderous attacks so that once more they are leaving their homeland.

### Fled from the Nazis Again

Kurt Sumpf who, as a fourteen-year-old, fled from the nazis to Israel with his parents in 1936 and returned at the urging of his sick old father twenty years later with his wife and children to his home-town of Frankfurt-on-Main. In the small town of Köppern (Taunus), 30 kilometres from Frankfurt, the young family of the baker Sumpf wanted to found a new existence. In the beginning all went well. The "Café Winter" had many guests and the bakery a large number of customers—until in the autumn of 1958 the threat "*Out with the Jews!*" resounded through the café.

Reinhold Katzorke, son of a notorious SA rowdy, had shouted it. Together with others from his company he molested Frau Sumpf. The husband interfered. "*Jewish rabble, shoot the Jew!*" they roared. Decent citizens helped him to ward off the anti-Semitic slanderers. "*I'll give you a free funeral!*" the owner of a competing public house and undertaker, Heinrich Weidemann, shouted while leaving the café. A quarter of an hour later Kurt Sumpf went into the yard of his house and a shot rang through the air. Fortunately nobody was hit.

A few days later, on 30 November 1958, the nazis appeared once more. "*Get hold of the Jew!*" The lame leg of the baker was the target of their kicks. Two policemen turned up but not to keep order but



**Centres of Neo-nazism  
and Anti-Semitic Agitation  
in West Germany**

as spectators. *"Go and close your shop!"* the leader of the two, Rademacher, shouted. Two weeks later the fascists again became violent, the couple was struck and kicked, the window-panes of the café were smashed. Kurt Sumpf alarmed the public.

Now anti-Semitism became evident even in the town hall of Köppern. When Kurt Sumpf wanted to inform himself about his application for the concession permitting the serving of drinks, which allegedly had been "lost", an employee welcomed him with the words: *"I was very active during the rise in the Warsaw ghetto and today you have to shake hands with me!"*

Now a complete boycott became effective. Kurt Sumpf had to sell his shop. With his wife and son he fled once more—at first to Frankfurt-on-Main.

Only one year later, at the beginning of October 1959, did eleven neo-nazis from Köppern stand before the court—not for racial and national hatred, not for fascist threats of boycott, but because of *"insults, force, bodily injury and disturbance of the peace"*.

Although denials often are of no help, they certainly were in this case. The witnesses had heard nothing, seen nothing and said nothing. The chairman of the court received a threatening letter during the proceedings. The sentence was pronounced on the seventh day. Of the eleven accused police officer Rademacher and five others were acquitted; one Bundeswehr soldier was given two days of leisure-time arrest; three others were sentenced to fines of from 30 to 150 marks; Weidemann received four months in prison and a fine of 150 marks.

Grounds: *"No evidence of organized or direct anti-Semitism"*. On the other hand Sumpf had lived *"in constant tension"* and had adopted a *"constant boxing posture"*. *"The humanly indecent pin-prick policy"* had made him feel *"deplorably nervous"*.

Thus the court represented the stand-

point of the Köppern fascists who evaluated Kurt Sumpf's attitude as *"oversensitive"* when he took offence at such insults as *"Sow Jew"* and *"dirty foreigner"*.

When the *"victorious"* anti-Semites returned to Köppern, a like-minded friend treated them to ten bottles of champagne to celebrate the acquittal.

### **A Year Later—a Courageous Witness Is Dealt With**

The Jewish Sumpf family had left West Germany again, but the fascists in Köppern did not rest. Now their rage was directed at the local transport-business owner Max Kaufmann.

Kaufmann, whose sense of justice was violated by the method of *"hear nothing, see nothing, speak nothing"* of the accused in October 1959 was the only one to have had the courage to testify on the points of the accusation.

Hardly was the trial concluded, when whispers went round that *"Kaufmann had attacked them from behind"*. At Easter 1960 one of the accused had said to him: *"Things will be different again one day!"* Soon after this *"unknown culprits"* cut the tyres of his vehicles and threw sand into the petrol tank and the gear of one of his vans.

Already months before the economic boycott had started. Max Kaufmann was not able to sell building material in Köppern any more; since October 1959 the community had given him no more transport orders.

In this situation Kaufmann voiced his intention of emigrating to Holland, whereupon Werner Herr, president of the Upper Taunus district, said: *"Herr Kaufmann has developed a kind of persecution complex."*

Dutch journalists who wanted to unveil the neo-nazi machinations in Köppern, met with hostile resistance everywhere.

## „Die Juden sollen alle verrecken!“ / Von Siegfried Einstein

18½ Jahre nach der letzten Selektion für die Gaskammer schrie einer in Süddeutschland:

„Die Juden sollen alle verrecken!“

Er schrie es zu mitternächtlicher Stunde. Vor kurzem. Gestern!

Der Generalgouverneur von Polen, Hans Frank, hat das einmal anders formuliert:

*Freilich, in einem Jahr konnte ich weder sämtliche Läuse noch sämtliche Juden beseitigen. Aber im Laufe der Zeit wird sich das schon erreichen lassen...*

Dieser Hans Frank hat nach seiner Verhaftung dem amerikanischen Vernehmungs-Offizier 36 Tagebücher übergeben — und ist dann ein frommer Katholik geworden. Im Gefängnis zu Nürnberg. Vor seiner Hinrichtung.

Am 9. September 1941 schrieb er in eines seiner Tagebücher:

*Wir müssen die Juden vernichten, wo immer wir sie treffen und wo es irgend möglich ist, um das Gesamtgefüge des Reiches hier aufrechtzuerhalten... Das Generalgouvernement muß genau so judenfrei werden, wie es das Reich ist!*

Und nun schrie einer in einem öffentlichen Lokal:

„Die Juden sollen alle verrecken!“

Der es schrie, hatte eine Zechtour hinter sich. In Heilbronn am schwäbischen Neckar. Der Schreibende kennt diese Stadt noch aus seiner Jugend: Er erinnert sich der Steinsalzgewinnung — und der unerbittlichen Judenjagd in dieser Neckarstadt. An diesem 9. November jährt es sich zum 25. Mal, daß sie mit ihren Stiefeln aus schwarzem Leder und ihren Seeien aus schwarzem Haß durch das abendliche Heilbronn zogen, um „Juden zu versohlen“!

Und nun schrie einer:

„Die Juden sollen alle verrecken!“

Der mit diesem just im Sinn des Generalgouverneurs von Polen ausgestoßenen Wunsch befaßte Heilbronner Richter urteilte schlicht und arisch:

### Keine antisemitische Demonstration

Welche Tatbestände wurden nun in dieser Gerichtsverhandlung aufgenommen? Die folgenden drei:

1. Der Mann hat einen jüdischen Lokalbesitzer angebrüllt: „Die Juden sollen alle verrecken!“

2. Der Mann hat dem fassungslosen Juden ins Gesicht **gespuckt**.

3. Der Mann hatte ordentlich viel Alkohol genossen.

Unser Richter urteilte nun nicht wie einst Salomo in Jerusalem und Hebron — er urteilte wie ein Friedrich und ein Wilhelm und ein Adolf in Würzburg und Heilbronn. Und also sprach er:

1. „Es ist nicht daran zu denken, daß es sich in diesem Fall um eine ‚antisemitische Demonstration‘ gehandelt hat.“

2. „Solche ehrenrührigen Äußerungen gegenüber Angehörigen des jüdischen Volkes sind auch keine landesüblichen Beleidigungen.“

3. „Es ist kaum anzunehmen, daß in diesem Nachtlokal hohe Politik betrieben wird!“

Und so verurteilte das Heilbronner Amtsgericht den Mann „wegen wörtlicher und tätlicher Beleidigung“ zu einer Geldstrafe von 300 Mark.

Mayor Levermann himself received them with the provocative question: "You are sure to want to know whether I was a member of the SS or not? Yes, I was an SS officer!" (From reports in *Neue Rheinzeitung*, *Düsseldorf*, *Hannoversche Presse*, *Frankfurter Rundschau*, *Die Tat*, *Frankfurt-on-Main* and other West German newspapers)

## "A Jew Can Not Be Champion"

In the summer of 1966 West German newspapers published reports on an infamous case of anti-Semitism which showed the variety of methods and forms from which Jewish citizens in the West German Federal Republic have to suffer today right into the grave.

For the first time after more than thirty years a funeral took place in the Jewish cemetery in Neheim-Hüsten in Sauerland. The shopkeeper Friedrich Eberle from the neighbouring village of Bruchhausen was buried. When the flag of the local sports

association was lowered for the last salute, a swastika became visible on the stick—a souvenir of a nazi sports festival in 1934.

"For the Eberle family this was the limit. The swastika on the flagstick was to them the last of a series of provocations and insults which they had had to suffer ever since they returned in 1959 from Brazil to Germany and their local village because of Friedrich Eberle's bad health."

Ruth Eberle was taken into "protective custody" by the nazis in 1935. "The last Jewish whore has left Arnsberg" was the headline of the Westphalian newspaper *Rote Erde* at that time. Frau Eberle, concentration camp No. 991, was liberated at the end of the war on her way to the Theresienstadt concentration camp, after she had outlived the nazi infernos of Lichtenburg and Ravensbrück. In 1938 the "Aryan" Friedrich Eberle was sentenced to three years in prison by the nazi hanging judges as an "incorrigible race ravager".

Life in the old homeland became an



unexampled affliction. The neighbours forbade their children to play with the Eberle children. A complaint for insulting behaviour was rejected by the public prosecutor in Arnsberg for "lack of public interest".

*"In 1962 the daughter, Ruth Eberle, 17 years old at the time, found a freshly carved swastika in her seat in the vocational school."*

When she refused to sit in that seat again she was excused from attending school.

The window-panes of Eberle's shop—a dry-cleaning business—were often spat at, the door of the shop was barred with wire and a sign reading: "Keep away, rabies" was fastened to the door.

The daughter Ruth and the son Max were told by the Arnsberg textile shop assistant Mura: "You're quite nice, but it seems they forgot to gas you." The father, Friedrich Eberle, had for some time been a member of the local shooting club and during the championship he made efforts to win it. The members surrounding him became restless. Finally, at the decisive moment, they refused to give him more ammunition: 'A Jew cannot be champion'.

When Frau Eberle had to go to the municipal hospital of Arnsberg, the hospital clergyman was very surprised and said: "What, you are a Jewess? And why are you here? What are you doing here? Why aren't you in Israel?" (All quotations from *Die Welt*, West Berlin, 25 July 1966)

After her husband's death, Frau Eberle, after all the family had suffered, wants to let her shop and leave her homeland once more.

### **These Are Not Exceptional Cases**

The fates of the Sumpf and Eberle families are not accidental cases but events which confront the Jewish citizens of West Germany in one or another form almost daily.

From the large number of incidents here

are a few examples which happened in 1959, 1960 and 1965 and which show the variety of the anti-Semitic pogroms.

Im Mühlheim/Ruhr a Jewish merchant was abused with the word "Jewish lout". (*Die Welt*, West Berlin, 8 May 1959)

The technical director of a Stuttgart firm of drycleaners insulted the Jewish proprietor with anti-Semitic invective. (*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 4 June 1959)

In Wuppertal an engineer insulted a Jewish citizen and used violence. (*West-deutsches Tageblatt*, Dortmund, 16 July 1959)

In Neu-Ulm a teacher of a vocational school engaged in anti-Semitic instigation in public. (*Der Tag*, West Berlin, 4 December 1959)

In Amberg (Upper Palatinate) the synagogue was set on fire. (*Der Tages-spiegel*, West Berlin, 20 January 1960)

In Hanau the manager of a bar was called "dirty Jew". (*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 7 March 1960)

In a restaurant a Jew from Canada was beaten up because he said in a discussion that Hitler was a villain. (*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 9 March 1960)

An inhabitant of Gesucke (Lippstadt region) insulted a Brazilian Jewish guest. (*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 16 March 1960)

In Hamburg a murder attempt was committed on a Jewish merchant. (*Neues Deutschland*, Berlin, 29 March 1960)

In the Dieburg region an anti-Semite shot at a Jewish citizen with a gas pistol. (*Neues Deutschland*, Berlin, 24 November 1960)

In Düsseldorf an art exhibition "Düsseldorf painters and sculptors of the past 50 years" was organized. The works of Jewish artists from this period were not exhibited. The initiator of the exhibition, Fred Kocks, had been director of the hall of arts in Düsseldorf during the Nazi period and he was responsible for the notice on the entry door "Jews not allowed". (*Deutsche Volkszeitung*, Düsseldorf, 23 July 1965)



## DIE WELT

### In Bamberg drei weitere antisemitische Schmierereien

Vom Täter fehlt nach wie vor jede Spur

3a

Nachrichtendienst der WELT

Bamberg, 4. Juli

In Bamberg sind am Wochenende drei weitere antisemitische Schmierereien entdeckt worden. Damit wurden seit dem 13. Juni in der Stadt acht derartige Anschläge verübt.

### Jüdische Gedenkstätte bei Koblenz verwüstet

Nachrichtendienst der WELT

Koblenz/Bamberg, 23. Juni

Eine jüdische Gedenkstätte ist in der Nacht zum Mittwoch in Weißenthurm (Landkreis Koblenz) verwüstet worden. Unbekannte rissen etwa 40 Rosenstöcke aus und warfen Blumenspindeln um.

### Grabschändung auf jüdischem Friedhof

### Westdeutsches Tageblatt

### Neonazisten schändeten jüdischen Friedhof als Vergeltungsmaßnahme

Täter vor dem Bundesgerichtshof: „Der Nationalsozialismus ist nicht tot!“

### NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

Unbekannte verübten bei Nalsztzter antisemitische Ausschreitungen

### Achtzig jüdische Grabsteine umgestürzt

Auch die Ehrenmale geschändet - »Deutschland erwache, Israel verrecke«

### Sie Tat

Antisemitische Verleumdung

### Pogrome gegen die Toten

### Schändungen jüdischer Friedhöfe in Gießen und Wiesbaden

Nachdem der Leiter der Wiesbadener Schutzpolizei, Christ, unter dem Verdacht des Mordes an russischen Zivilisten, Juden und Polen während des Krieges verhaftet worden war, wurden in Wiesbaden 60 Grabsteine eines jüdischen Friedhofes umgestürzt und demoliert. Erst im

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

### Jüdischer Friedhof geschändet

Essen (UPI). Bisher unbekannte Täter haben in Essen-Werden einen jüdischen Friedhof geschändet. Wie die Polizei am Montag mitteilte, wurden über 20 Grabsteine umgeworfen und zerstört.

### Jüdischer Friedhof in Lübeck geschändet

Kiel (dpa). Der jüdische Friedhof in Lübeck ist in der Nacht zum Donnerstag geschändet worden. Wie ein Sprecher des schleswig-holsteinischen Innenministeriums in Kiel mitteilte, wurden 44 Grabsteine umgeworfen und bei 33 anderen die Namensschilder beschädigt.

### Jüdischer Friedhof geschändet

Hamm (UPI). Der jüdische Friedhof der Gemeinde Hamm an der Sieg wurde am Wochenende von unbekannten Tätern geschändet. Nach Mitteilung der Polizei wurden 18 Grabsteine ausgerissen und umgeworfen. Von den Tätern fehlt jede Spur.

## Frankfurter Rundschau

### Jüdischer Friedhof in Krefeld geschändet

KREFELD (dpa): 34 Gräber auf dem alten jüdischen Friedhof in Krefeld und sechs Grabstätten auf dem angrenzenden christlichen Teil des Friedhofs sind in der Nacht zum Sonntag von Unbekannten geschändet worden. Der leitende Oberstaatsanwalt in Krefeld sagte am Montag, nichts deute auf ein Trunkenheitsdelikt hin.

## DIE ANDERE ZEITUNG

### In jedem Monat ein jüdischer Friedhof geschändet

Gibt es „alte Kämpfer“ nur in Splittergruppen?

### Deutsche Zeitung

MIT WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG

### Jüdische Gräber geschändet

WÜRZBURG, 9. März (upi)

Auf dem israelischen Friedhof in Würzburg sind bei Nacht acht Gräber geschändet worden. Nach sofort eingelei-

### SPANDAUER VOLKSBLATT

VON SPANDAUER ZEITUNG HAVELLERISCHE ZEITUNG UNTERKRAUEN

### Friedhofsschändung

Dortmund (dpa)

Bis jetzt noch unbekannte Täter haben in der Nacht zu gestern den jüdischen Friedhof in Dortmund-Brackel geschändet. Sie verwüsteten 31 Gräber und zeichneten auf dem Mittelweg des Friedhofs mit einem weißen Pulver ein rund einen Meter großes Hakenkreuz.

## Pogroms Against the Dead

On the occasion of the transmission of the television film "The House in Carp Alley" from Czechoslovakia which deals with the persecution of the Jews during the nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia, a guest in a Hamburg restaurant commented on the transmission with the following words: "Perish the Jews! Too few Jews were gassed."

(Blinkfüer, Hamburg, 23 September 1965)

On the Day of Atonement of the Jews in Düsseldorf pamphlets were distributed with slogans such as "Death to all Jews!" and "Out with the Jews!"

(Deutsche Volkszeitung, Düsseldorf, 15 October 1965)

In Frankfurt-on-Main anti-Semitic pamphlets were put in letter boxes.

(Neues Deutschland, Berlin, 18 December 1965)

In April 1966 the Federal Criminal Office compiled an analysis on the increasing desecrations of Jewish cemeteries:

*"In recent months press reports of desecrations of Jewish and also of cemeteries in general are increasing. Anxiety about a possible increase in anti-Semitic tendencies is growing not only among our Jewish citizens but also among broad sections of the rest of the population . . . On comparing, however, it must not be overlooked that the number of Jewish cemeteries constitutes only a small fraction of all cemeteries in the Federal Republic so that the share of the desecrated Jewish graves in relation to the absolute number of existing graves is alarmingly high."*

The Federal Criminal Office conceals in its report the fact that whenever West German imperialism and militarism introduces new aggressive steps which are coupled with an increased revanchist and nationalist wave, anti-Semitic excesses also increase by leaps and bounds.

- For example, from 1949 to 1951 when Adenauer offered West German troops to the western powers for a "European army",

- from 1956 to 1960 when the open remilitarization of West Germany began and the Bonn Bundestag decided on the atomic equipment of the Bundeswehr, and

- in 1965 and 1966 when the CDU/CSU under the slogan "Economically a giant—politically a dwarf" started the general attack for the control or joint control of atomic weapons and for the leading role within NATO in Western Europe and the abolition of the basic constitutional rights by means of the emergency legislation.

A survey of the desecration of Jewish cemeteries, graves and memorials from the years 1965 and 1966, which is by no means complete, clearly illustrates this:

The Jewish cemetery in Hamburg was desecrated, nine tombstones were overturned and two enclosures destroyed.  
(Junge Welt, Berlin, 20 January 1965)

## NÜRNBERGER *Nachrichten*



Die Grabsteine waren mit beschämenden Nazi-Phrasen beschriftet

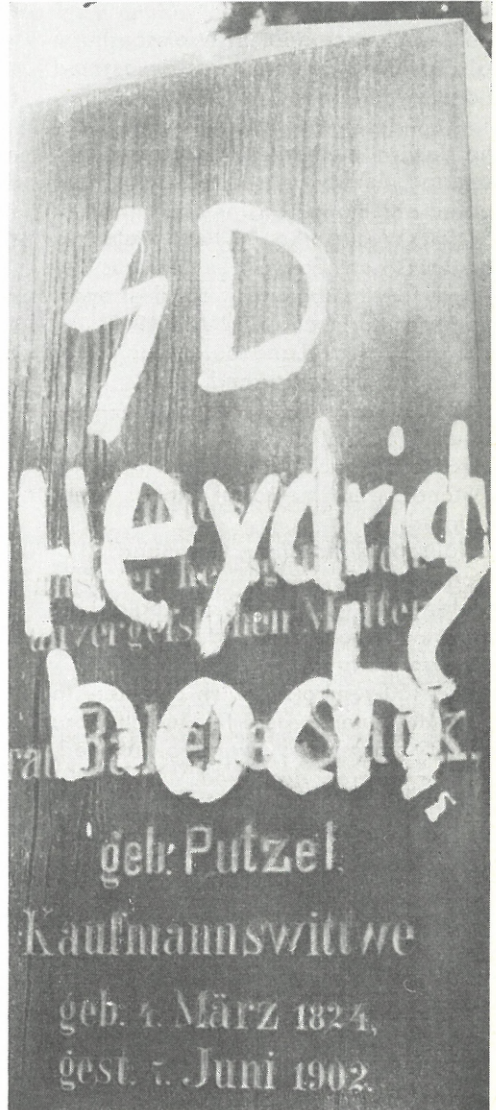


Ein schmerzhaftes Phänomen: Die Juden von Nürnberg und Berlin, die sich dem Einbruch der Nazis in die Synagogen, Kirchen und andere Gebäude widersetzen, wurden ermordet.

### Bamberg: jüdischer Friedhof geschändet



Dieses erschreckende Bild bot sich auf dem israelischen Grabfeld



Desecrations of Jewish cemeteries in Giessen and Wiesbaden.

(*Die Tat*, Frankfurt-on-Main, 15 May 1965)

The Jewish cemetery in Memmingen was severely devastated. Thirty-four tombstones were broken off, overturned and in part destroyed.

(*Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Munich, 2 June 1965)

The Jewish memorial in Weissenthurm (rural district of Coblenz) was devastated and destroyed.

(*Neues Deutschland*, Berlin, 24 June 1965)

The Jewish memorial in Coblenz was devastated. Forty rose bushes were uprooted and flower basins overturned.

(*Die Welt*, West Berlin, 24 June 1965)

The Jewish cemetery in Echzell was desecrated, four tombstones were destroyed.

(*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 14 July 1965)

In Erpfing near Landsberg (Lach) five tombstones were overturned.

(*Spandauer Volksblatt*, West Berlin, 1 August 1965)

Desecration of cemeteries in Dortmund, tombstones and memorial stones were overturned.

(*Westfälische Rundschau*, Dortmund, 21 October 1965)

In Efringen-Kirchen (Lörrach region) six tombstones were overturned.

(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 24 December 1965)

In the 150-year old Jewish cemetery in the Thalkirchener Strasse in Munich more than 40 tombstones were overturned, broken or severely damaged.

(*Die Welt*, West Berlin, 26 February 1966)

The Jewish cemetery in Mönchengladbach was desecrated.

(*Berliner Zeitung*, Berlin, 1 March 1966)

In Lehenbach 28 tombstones were overturned.

(*Die Welt*, West Berlin, 23 March 1966)

In the Jewish cemetery in Dortmund-Brackel 32 tombstones and the memorial of honour to the victims of the "crystal night" were destroyed.

(*Westfälische Rundschau*, Dortmund, 13 May 1966)

In Dortmund-Scharnbach 70 tombstones were overturned.

(*Neues Deutschland*, Berlin, 13 May 1966)

In Baudegg/Konstanz 22 tombstones were overturned.

(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 27 May 1966)

In Mannheim 100 tombstones were overturned.

(*Die Welt*, West Berlin, 14 July 1966)

Thirty-four graves were desecrated in the old Jewish cemetery of Krefeld.

(*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 9 August 1966)

Forty-four tombstones were overturned, on a further 33 the inscription was removed or smeared in the Jewish cemetery in Lübeck.

(*Telegraf*, West Berlin, 26 August 1966)

The Jewish cemetery in the community of Hamm/Sieg was desecrated.

(*Der Tagesspiegel*, West Berlin, 20 September 1966)

A Jewish cemetery was desecrated in Essen-Werden.

(*Der Tagesspiegel*, West Berlin, 4 October 1966)

## Swastikas from Hamburg to Munich

It is not only an outward sign when in anti-Semitic excesses and smearings the swastika appears to an increasing extent and is an expression of the fact that neo-nazism and anti-Semitism are a component of the mental attitude which can sustain and find new followers only where the causes of chauvinism, a revanchist and expansionist policy have not been eliminated.

The representation of the Bonn government that the anti-Semitic and swastika smearings in the majority of cases involve only a few or were committed by "*children and drunks*" or by "*immature youths*" is a lie and designed to veil the facts. It is the continuation of attempts to belittle these actions, as had already been undertaken in 1960 in a *White Book* of only 39 pages. According to this pamphlet only eight per cent of all anti-Semitic excesses were committed by "political offenders".

The representation of the Bonn government, therefore, is nothing but an attempt to distract from their own responsibility and to throw dust in the eyes of the indignant world public. The facts clearly refute the Bonn attempts to minimize these offences.

### It Began in Cologne

On Christmas Eve in 1959 the synagogue in Cologne was smeared with swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans, the name-plate of the Jewish community was covered with paint and the memorial to the victims of nazism was befouled. The culprits were the then 25-year-old Paul Joseph Schönen and Arnold Strunk.

Schönen and Strunk were members of the neo-nazi Deutsche Reichspartei (DRP), whose members today exert the greatest influence in the NPD. Pictures of Hitler and the notorious SA leader Horst Wessel were hanging on the wall of Strunk's flat; his library contained many nazi and neo-

nazi books such as *Hitler's Table Talks* and *Hitler as Strategist*, which had appeared in part only after 1945 in the Federal Republic. Before the district court in Cologne both declared that they had not been informed about the fascist period at school. Schönen said that he had won part of his political opinion during his DRP membership. Strunk explained the motives for his offences as follows:

*"I wanted to demonstrate my inner ideas on the Jewish question to the public."*

Although both culprits had been declared fully responsible in the penal sense, the court in the substantiation of the sentence described them as "*confused heads*" and pointed to their "*psychopathic anomaly*". Strunk was sentenced to only 14 and Schönen to 10 months in prison because the proceedings had proved

*"that the state order had not been particularly disturbed by these actions. Too excessive a sentence would have caused a serious threat. Besides, a higher sentence would have been illegal."*

These mild sentences were not a punishment but were equivalent to an encouragement, in particular as Schönen was set free again already in October 1960 and his sentence was considered as having been atoned for. Already in December 1960 an arrest warrant was issued against Schönen because he had been suspected of again smearing swastikas on Cologne buildings together with the DRP chairman of Cologne, Willi Nickel

The smearings of Schönen and Strunk were the beginning of a flood of anti-Semitic actions in all parts of the West German Federal Republic.

In the first week of January 1960 alone West German newspapers reported:

*"In Offenbach unknown persons entered a garage and scratched swastikas and other nazi signs and the word 'Jew' in the lacquer of a new car. Already some months ago a nazi offence had been registered*

## Niemand nahm Anstoß an drei Hakenkreuzen

Antisemitische Schmiererei in der Luisenstraße

### Deutsche Volkszeitung

#### Antisemitismus in Düsseldorf

„Tod allen Juden“ und „Juden raus!“ stand auf Flugzetteln, die vor der Synagoge an der Zietenstraße in Düsseldorf am Versöhnungstag der Juden auf die Straße flatterten. Mitglieder der jüdischen Gemeinde äußerten sich besorgt über diesen Vorfall, der nicht die erste antisemitische Aktion in der nordrhein-westfälischen Landeshauptstadt ist. Als vor Jahren Hakenkreuze an die Synagoge geschmiert wurden, lenkte die Polizei mit einer Verdächtigung eines Kommunisten von den wahren Tätern ab.

## DER TAGES SPIEGEL

#### Neuer Zwischenfall in Bamberg

Bamberg (UPI). Unter den Augen einer zweiköpfigen Bürgerstrefe wurde in der Nacht zum Sonntag das Schild der israelischen Kultusgemeinde in der Bamberger Innenstadt beschmiert, doch konnte der vermutlich etwa 18 Jahre alte Täter nicht gefaßt werden.

#### Antisemitische Schmierereien auch in Neuß

Von unserem Korrespondenten M.H. Neuß. Zu antisemitischen Schmierereien ist es nach den Vorfällen in Bamberg jetzt auch im rheinischen Neuß gekommen. Unbekannte Täter besudelten den Bürgersteig vor dem Gedenkstein der ehemaligen Synagoge auf 36 Meter Länge mit antisemitischen und nazistischen Parolen wie: „Raus mit den Juden“, „Wir werden weiter marschieren und das ganze deutsche Volk wird aufatmen“ und „Heil Hitler der große Führer, Sieg Heil“. Die Neußer Polizei spricht von einem „Dummengunstreich“.

## DIE ANDERE ZEITUNG

#### Antisemiten bleiben straffrei

17. n. Unvollständiges Ende des Skandals im Wiesbadener Entscheidungsgang

### SPANDAUER VOLKSBLATT

HAKENKREUZE auf den Glas-türen des Hauptportals des Bonner Landgerichts sind gestern morgen entdeckt worden. Von den Tätern fehlt bis jetzt jede Spur.

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

### Antisemitische Briefe in Erlangen

EIGENER BERICHT DER FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINEN ZEITUNG

## Sie Tat

#### Antisemitische Flugblattaktionen in Mainz und München

Mainz. Antisemitische Flugblätter sind in Mainz verteilt worden, bestätigte das Verfassungsschutzamt Rheinland-Pfalz, nachdem eine Berliner Zeitung bereits über die Flugblattaktionen berichtet hatte. Die Flugblätter tragen Überschriften, wie „Deutsche Männer und Frauen, Volksgenossen“, „Kameraden der SS“ und „An die deutschen Offiziere und Soldaten“. Unmittelbar nach Bekanntwerden der antisemitischen Flugblattaktion in Mainz hat die Münchener Polizei eine Großfahndung nach einem Unbekannten eingeleitet, der am Stachus Flugblätter mit antisemitischem Inhalt verteilte.

## Frankfurter Rundschau

#### Zwanzig Jahre nach der Kristallnacht

In Flörsheim klirren wieder Scheiben! Ein neuer Fall von Antisemitismus

## Telegraf

Alarmierende Nachrichten aus drei Städten

#### Schon wieder antisemitische Ausschreitungen

## B.Z.

#### Meterhohe Hakenkreuze

RINTELN — Häuser, Amtsgelände und eine Kirche in der niedersächsischen Stadt Rinteln wurden in der Nacht zum Donnerstag mit Naziparolen beschmiert. Die Polizei entdeckte meterhohe Hakenkreuze und Parolen aus dem „Dritten Reich“. Erst am Sonntag

in Offenbach. The words 'gas them' had been smeared on the synagogue."

(Telegraf, West Berlin, 31 December 1959)

"In Scheinfeld (Franconia) the building of the district court and the house of a Jewish businessman from Ansbach were smeared with swastikas and inscriptions such as 'Down with the Jews', and 'Dirty Jew'.

"In Allersberg (Franconia) church doors and houses of Jewish citizens had nazi slogans such as 'Heil Hitler' and 'Germany Awake' painted on them. Also in Dinslaken swastikas were painted on a number of houses in the night before Thursday.

"In Nienburg (Weser) the walls of the Jewish cemetery and other buildings were smeared with swastikas and the words 'Out with the Jews'."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 2 January 1960)

"Also in Burgdorf near Hanover fences, trees, street lamps and the door of a barn were smeared with swastikas in the night before Thursday."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 January 1960)

"In Echterdingen (Esslingen region) the walls of building barracks and of a stone garden pillar were smeared with 40 centimetre-square swastikas on New Year's Eve."

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 5 January 1960)

"In the late hours of Monday two fifteen-year-old and a fourteen-year-old boy smeared the wall of a house in Marten with swastikas and the anti-Semitic slogan 'Out with the Jews'."

(Westdeutsches Tageblatt, Dortmund, 6 January 1960)

"Also in Hanover anti-Semitic smearings have now appeared. In the night before Tuesday the watchman of the new town hall noticed a big sign-post on one of the two stone lions, on which were painted with black letters the words 'Out with the Jews' and two swastikas."

"In Poch near Bad Godesberg unknown

culprits smeared a building with two swastikas and the words 'Heil Hitler'.

"In Urfeld in the Bonn rural region the tower pedestal of the Catholic church and the church wall were painted with the words 'Out with the Jews' and swastikas." (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 6 January 1960)

After the White Book of the Bonn government had confirmed to the neo-nazis that the majority of them were not "political culprits", they increased their activity in the following years.

### Bamberg—One of Many Examples

On 12 June 1965, shortly before the inauguration of the memorial stone for the Bamberg synagogue which had been blown up by the nazis, it was dubbed with a swastika. The words "Death to the Jews" were painted on the wall of a nearby building.

On 14 June large tombstones were painted with anti-Semitic and fascist slogans in the city's Jewish cemetery. Alternately in white, yellow and brown paint could be read the words "Jews, go to hell", "Long live the SS", beneath a pasted up picture of Hitler the words: "The Führer says a sow Jew is buried here" and "We protest against the Bamberg Memorial".

On 17 June the memorial to Virchow's teacher, the physician Johann Schönlein, was painted with the slogan "We don't need any Jews in Bamberg", because of the erroneous presumption that he was a Jew.

On 19 June the name-plate "Israeli Cultural Community of Bamberg" was smeared with yellow paint.

On 29 June the 40-year old gymnasts' memorial was painted with the SS slogan "Our honour is loyalty".

On 4 July the memorial stone for the blown-up synagogue was desecrated with swastikas for the second time.



The SS sign and swastikas and "Sieg Heil" were painted on the US ammunition depot.

At the same time the name-plate of the Jewish businessman and chairman of the Jewish cultural community, Jerzy Rosenberg, was sprayed with paint.

These were the anti-Semitic incidents in only three weeks in a single West German town.

### **No Statute of Limitations for War and Nazi Crimes**

The evidence produced here proves:

- The leading forces of the Federal Republic disregard the principles of the anti-Hitler coalition, which laid down in accordance with international law the decentralization of economic power, the removal of all nazi and war criminals and active nazis from all public offices and the just punishment of all those who had participated in crimes of violence.
- Twenty-two years after the liberation from fascism the old relations of power, out of which two world wars were born, have been restored in West Germany.
- Twenty years after the Nuremberg sentences, which make liable to punishment the planning, preparation and carrying out of aggressions, the Bonn rulers demand the revision of the European borders and of the results of the Second World War and are striving for hegemony over the whole of Europe.
- Twenty-two years after the liberation from fascism, neo-nazism has raised its head in an organized form.
- Twenty-one years after the conclusion of the Potsdam Agreement the public must realize once more that those responsible for the crimes of yesterday are determining the picture of the Federal Republic and are influencing the new generation in their spirit.
- Twenty-two years after the liberation of those tormented, tortured and degraded

in the nazi concentration camps, the hangmen are once again persecuting their victims. In the safes of the Bonn ministries laws are ready which envisage the erection of concentration camps for "enemies of the state".

The methods of deceiving the public about these realities are manifold. Whereas the commanders of yesterday were launched back into power again at the levers of industry, administration, justice and police with the aid of the 131-law, a part of those who had executed the orders were brought before courts and this too only because of the pressure of the public or of democratic jurists. They are in principle not being tried for genocide but for murder. They are not being sentenced according to the principles of international law, but according to internal law. Or their crimes are classified as manslaughter which according to West German law falls under the statute of limitations after 15 years, although international law does not recognize the statute of limitations.

They are assisted by such witnesses for the defence as *Globke*, the chairman of the Auschwitz court martial, *Thümmeler*, the Gestapo expert in occupied France and Denmark, *Dr. Werner Best* and others. If nevertheless some SS murderers were given relatively high penalties, they were frequently released again "for reasons of health" after the sentence had been pronounced. Therefore it is not surprising if the public speaks of a "creeping amnesty".



It was the aim of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition to make provisions so that the nazi crimes of violence cannot be repeated. It involved regulations for the just punishment of those responsible and for the establishment of a stable order of peace after the crushing of fascism. This was laid down in the Moscow Three-Power Declaration of 30 October 1942 on cruelties, in the London Agreement and in the Statutes of the International Military Tribunal of 8 August 1945 as well as in the Potsdam Agreement of 2 August 1945.

The GDR conscientiously fulfilled the principles of international law contained therein.

- Immediately after the destruction of Hitler fascism in the then Soviet occupation zone, all active nazis were removed from the administration, from leading economic positions, from the educational system and the administration of justice. They were replaced by anti-fascists, workers, peasants and young people not incriminated by the past.

- Nazi and war criminals in industry were expropriated and their enterprises nationalized. The property of landowners was given to those who work the land.

- All persons who participated in crimes of the "Third Reich" were brought before courts and punished, in so far as they had not already fled to the western occupation zones.

- The printing and dissemination of literature glorifying war and inciting to hatred against the peoples was prohibited.

- The educational system was given an entirely new content by the democratic school reform. The young generation is growing up in the spirit of peace and friendship among the peoples and is receiving a good all-round education.

- The democratic reform of the administration of justice annulled all illegal provisions of the nazi era, constructed an anti-fascist, democratic law and a com-

pletely new juridical practice which includes the population in its work.

- The democratic reform of the administration transformed the state apparatus into an instrument which serves the people.

The previously mentioned agreements and treaties of the anti-Hitler coalition are—like all generally valid principles of international law—part of the GDR's intrastate law. Since international law recognizes no statute of limitations in the case of crimes against peace and humanity and war crimes, there never was any doubt about it in the GDR that the limitation provisions for general crimes cannot be applied in the case of nazi crimes of violence. This standpoint was expressly confirmed in the "*Law on the Non-application of the Statute of Limitations to Nazi and War Crimes of 1 September 1964.*" It states: "*In confirmation of the existing legal position the People's Chamber adopts the following law:*

### Article 1

(1) *Persons who have committed, ordered or encouraged crimes against peace, humanity, or war crimes during the period from 30 January 1933 to 8 May 1945 are to be prosecuted and punished in accordance with obligations in international law.*

(2) *The provisions on the limitation of the period for prosecuting offences of general criminality do not apply in the case of these crimes.*

It is not by chance that the Bonn Bundestag refused to adopt a similar unambiguous law.

In contrast it passed

- the "*Law on Granting Exemption from Punishment*" of 31 December 1949 (BGBl. 1949/50, p. 37), which ensured exemption from punishment to persons who falsified questionnaires if they "*voluntarily revoked untruthful statements of their own free will*" (Article 10);

● the "Law on the Cancelling of Punishment and Fines" of 17 July 1954 (BGBl. I, p. 203), which actually constituted an amnesty in particular for the nazi murderers of the last days of the war.

● On 8 May 1960, in contradiction to international law which does not recognize any limitation, Bonn decreed the application of the statute of limitations to manslaughter committed in the "Third Reich", attempted manslaughter, abetment to manslaughter as well as for abetment in murder and attempted murder and severe bodily injury committed before December 1939 in office.

● On 5 November 1964 the CDU/CSU federal government decided that the statute of limitations was to apply to all nazi and war crimes from 8 May 1965 on, which is in contradiction to international law.

● On 13 April 1965 the law fixing the terms of limitation, passed by the majority of the CDU/CSU, was proclaimed.

It is no accident that the representatives of West German imperialism are constantly attacking the legal principles of the London and Potsdam Agreements as well as the judgments of the Nuremberg trials. They do it solely for the reason that the personal penal responsibility for crimes against the peace, for war crimes and crimes against humanity constitutes a considerable obstacle to their imperialist policy of revising the results of the Second World War.

Because of this situation the government of the GDR felt induced to state the following in a declaration to the UN General Assembly on 9 March 1964 concerning the question of punishment for war criminals:

*"The Government of the GDR considers it its duty to draw the attention of the UN General Assembly to a number of legislative measures by the Federal Republic which are in open contradiction to the principle of international law concerning the universal prosecution of all persons,*

*not restricted by any terms, who have committed crimes against the peace, war crimes or crimes against humanity.*

*"On 25 March 1965 the West German Bundestag adopted the 'Law Fixing the Penal Limitation Terms', according to which on 31 December 1969 all crimes which according to West German law are punished with life imprisonment—that is, also the severest nazi and war crimes—are to fall under the statute of limitations. All other nazi crimes are to fall under the amnesty already now.*

*"In addition the West German Bundestag is preparing a so-called 'Law on the Change of Penal Procedure', according to which a public charge shall not be brought against nazi and war criminals, if the accused plead that they had acted on orders of a superior or if they were in a subordinate position when they committed the offence.*

*"This West German bill is in open contradiction to the generally recognized principles of international law of the London Agreement and the Statute of the International Military Tribunal of 8 August 1945, especially to Articles 7 and 8, according to which the plea of having obeyed orders from superiors or the official position of an accused shall not be recognized as grounds for exemption from punishment."*

## The World Is Alarmed

Grave anxiety is called for, for developments in West Germany cannot be ascribed only to the growth of the neo-nazi "National Democratic Party" (NPD), which was able to win 600,000 votes in the 1966 provincial diet elections in Hesse and Bavaria and which entered parliament in these two provinces. Rather does West German neo-nazism emerge—as is proved by our documentation—from the policy of revanchism and nationalism which has been practised for twenty years by West German monopoly capital and the Bonn CDU/CSU governments. It is prospering particularly well on the breeding ground of the right-wing course now taken by the Kiesinger-Strauss government with the participation of social democratic ministers.

As is known the Potsdam Agreement of the big powers of the anti-Hitler coalition envisaged in 1945:

*"German militarism and nazism will be extirpated and the Allies will take in agreement together, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to assure that Germany never again will threaten its neighbours or the peace of the world . . ."*

Only in one German state, in the German Democratic Republic, were nazism and anti-Semitism, chauvinism and revanchism extirpated; only here were the resolutions of the Potsdam Agreement and the conclusions from the decisions of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal consistently realized.

*"The demands for a revision of the existing borders in Europe, for access to nuclear weapons, the militarization of the country, the striving to sharpen international tension in Europe, the working out of aggressive military-strategic conceptions, the hostile attitude towards the GDR, the cultivation of hatred of other peoples on which territorial claims are made"—the declaration of the government of the USSR of 29 January 1967 on the latest developments in West Germany*

*states—"all this creates an atmosphere which could not be better suited for the national-chauvinist and racist activity of pro-fascist forces. Under these circumstances who can guarantee that in the German Federal Republic some Hitler will not emerge, and equipped with atomic arms at that?"*

Indeed, who is able to guarantee this

- when the ruling circles in West Germany are practising a policy which opposes all relaxation of tension in Europe, if nazis and neo-nazis dare come out in the open and are able to organize once more, when racial hatred and anti-Semitism are adopting ever sharper forms and militarism and revanchism are the foundations of the education of the growing generation,

- when official Bonn policy is orientated on revising the results of the Second World War and chaining its "allies" to its policy for good or evil,

- when the West German state is headed by concentration camp builder Heinrich Lübke as president,

- when the old nazi and deputy department head for foreign radio broadcasts in the Ribbentrop Foreign Ministry and liaison man to Goebbels, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, is federal chancellor in Bonn and "determines the main lines of policy",

- when war economy leaders once more firmly hold the levers of power in the state and economy in their hands,

- when Hitler officers command the Bundeswehr and educate youth in the spirit of revanchism and chauvinism?

It would be the right step to return to the antifascist basic principles of Potsdam in West Germany and to repeal the laws which are in open contradiction to these principles.

The West German Federal Republic will continue to be a centre of danger to peace in Europe as long as nazi and war criminals occupy key posts in the state and economy. Only their punishment and the prohibition of all war mongering, re-

vanchism, racial hatred and hatred of the peoples would prove that the ruling circles in the West German Federal Republic are earnestly making efforts to overcome the past including the roots of the past and to introduce a policy of peace.

It is a matter for the peace-loving peoples who by their vigilance and their protest are able to prevent fascism and war from again endangering the present and coming generations.

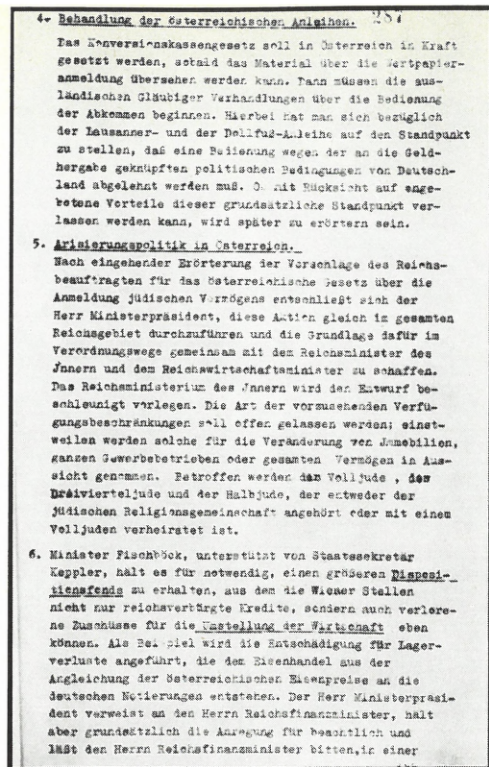
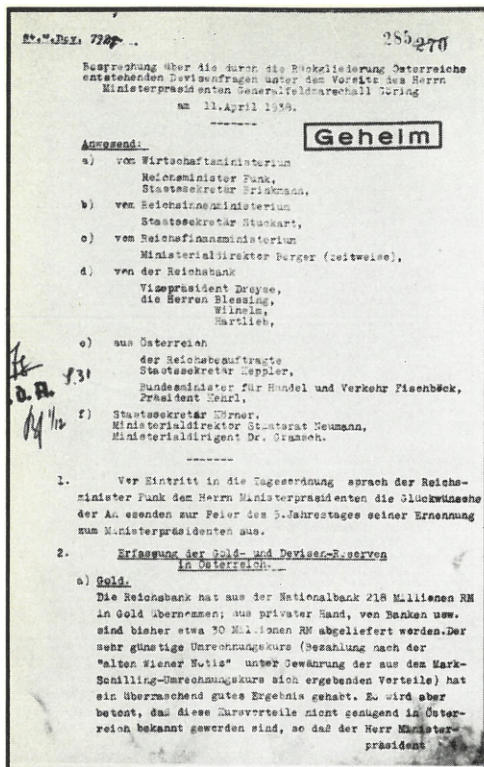


Vorstandmitglieder: Hermann J. Ha, Karl Krensch, Edward Meier, Oswald Riden, Hans Schmeel, Karl Gust Sigell, Fritz Wimmermann



Document No. 3d





Document No. 4a

Document No. 4b

Zu I O 407/38  
1063

Vorzeichnis

der von den Obersten Reichsbehörden gemäss Rundschreiben vom 21. März 1938 - I O 30/38/1063 bestellten Generalreferenten für Angelegenheiten des Landes Österreich:

Behörde	Name des Generalreferenten	Name des ständigen Vertreters
Stell. des Führers München	Hin. Dir. Hauptamtsleiter Sommer	Reg. Ass. Dr. Dr. von Borch
Oberkommando der Wehrmacht	Abteilung Landesverteidigung	---
Reichsminister der Finanzen	Min. Rat Trapp	---
RuPr. Wirtschaft. Min.	Min. Dir. Dr. Michel	ORR. Dr. Bertsch
RuPr. Arbeit. Min.	Min. Rat Dr. Dormann	---
Answärtiges Amt	Vortr. Leg. Rat Clodius	---
Min. der Justiz	Min. Dir. Lutterloh	Kam. Ger. Rat Th. oder Staatsanw. Dr. Meyer
Reichspostmin.	Oberpostrat Dr. Körner	---
RuPr. Verkehrsmin.	---	---
a) Allgem. u. Eisenbahn	RbDir. Dr. Kittel	---
b) Kraftverkehr, Schiff- fahrt u. Wasserbau	Min. Rat Bour	---
RuPr. Min. f. Ernährung und Landwirtschaft	Min. Rat Dr. Bretschneider	---
Min. f. Volksaufklärung u. Propaganda	Min. Rat Dr. Schmidt-Leonhardt	---
Reichsmin. der Luftfahrt	Min. Rat Dr. Schleicher	HR. Dr. Frhr. von Hammerstein
RuPr. Min. f. Wissenschaft, Erziehung u. Volksbild.	Min. Rat Graf zu Rantzau	---
RuPr. Min. für die kirchlichen Angelegenheiten	Min. Rat Roth	---
Reichsstelle für Baumordnung	Min. Rat Dr. Fischer	---
Reichsforstmeister u. Preuß. Landesforstmeister	Min. Dir. Erb	ORR. Otto
		Stutamin.

Document No. 4c

Abtde:	Name des Generalreferenten	Name des ständigen Vertreters
Kontamin. und Chef der Friedlandkasseler	Min. Dir. Dr. Döhlle	---
Reichsminister Dr. Frank	Antager. Rat Dr. Weh	---
Reichsmin. Präs. u. Beauftragter für den Vierjahresplan	ORR. von Normann	---
Beauftragter für den vierjährigen Plan	ORR. Busch	---
Reichsmin. f. d. Freiebild.	---	---
Reichsmin. f. d. Deut. Reichs	Min. Rat Blume	---
Reichsmin. f. d. Fin. Min.	Min. Rat Dr. Trappe	---
Reichsjugendführer	Kampfbahnführer Höckel	---
Reichsbankdirektorium	Mitgl. d. Reichsbankdirektor. Blessing	---

Document No. 4d



Stenographische Niederschrift

von einer Sitzung der

Vernehmung über die Führung der  
unter Vorsitz von Colonel Emil Jorling

in HAN am 12. November 1948.

11 Uhr

International Military Tribunal  
Nuremberg, Germany  
Via Exhibit 501  
Philip Leach, Jr.

das entscheidende sein, dass wir nicht das ganze Gesellschafts-  
proletariat hier behalten. Es wird immer eine Last sein, die  
zu beherrschen, die furchterlich ist.

(Prick: Und eine Gefahr.)

Ich stelle mir den Zwang von Ghetto auch nicht gerade als an-  
genahme Aussicht vor. Die Aussicht, zum Ghetto kommen zu müs-  
sen, ist auch keine angenehme. Infolgedessen muss das Ziel  
sein, was Rudolph gesagt hat: heraus, was herausgebracht wer-  
den kann!

Jorling: Das zweite ist folgendes. Wenn die deutsche  
Weich in irgendeiner abschbaren Zeit in ausserpolitischen Kon-  
flikt kommt, so ist es selbstverständlich, dass auch wir in  
Deutschland in aller erster Linie daran denken werden, eine  
grosse Abrechnung mit den Juden zu vollziehen. Darausert hinaus  
wird der Fuehrer jetzt endlich einen ausserpolitischen Vorstoss  
nehmen zunächst bei den Knechten, die die Ju enfrage aufre-  
worfen haben, um dann tatsaechlich zur Lösung der Massenmakro-  
frage zu kommen. Das hat er mir am 9. November ausserordnungs-  
gesetzt. Es geht nicht mehr anders. Er will auch den anderen Staa-  
ten sagen: "Was retet ihr immer von den Juden? - Macht sie!"  
Dann kann man noch einen Vorschlag machen: die reichen Juden  
kommen in Nordamerika, Kanada oder sonstwo ein grosses Terri-  
torium fuer ihre Glaubensgenossen kaufen.

Ich moechte noch einmal zusammen fassen. Der Wirtschaft-  
minister wird die Kommission leiten und wird alle Massnahmen,  
die in dieser Richtung liegen, in wenigen Tagen in irgendeiner  
Form treffen.

Blasberg: Ich habe Bedenken, dass die Juden in den naech-  
sten Tagen ab Montag fuer Hunderttausende Reichsmark leihen ver-  
moechten, um sich Mittel zu beschaffen. Da wir den Kurs der

Document No. 5a

Document No. 5b

Reichsmark leihen halten in Hinblick darauf, dass wir weiter  
Reichsmark leihen brauchen wollen, muessete das Antidiskriminierung  
gesetz, der Reichsfinanzminister diese Reichsmark leihen aufnehmen.

Jorling: In welcher Form kann der Jude seine Reichsmark  
leihen auf den Markt bringen?

(Zuruf: Verkauft!)

An wen?

(Zuruf: an der Borse. Er gibt Auftraege an eine  
Bank.)

Dann sperrt sich von Verkauf der Reichsmark leihen fuer drei Tage.

Blasberg: Ich sehe nur keinen Vorteil fuer den Juden  
darin. Er weiss auch nicht, wieviel er selbst zu zahlen hat.  
Ich glaube im Gegenteil: er wird sich zunächst nicht ruehren.

Prick: In welchem Blick ist er klein und hoesslich und  
bleibt zu Hause.

Jorling: Ich waerue keine Bank darin sehen. Sonst muss  
man das tun. Wehrlich ist die Verantwortlichkeit rasch haben  
will: Wir haben zwar momentan Ruhe, aber wer garantiert mir da-  
für, dass am Sonntag/Sonntag nicht eine neue Bombe kommt.  
Ich will ein paar Millionen jede Sonderaktion answeltlich beschrei-  
ben. Was Reich hat die Sache in die Hand genommen. Der Jude  
kann nur leihen verkaufen. Er kann ja gar nichts machen. Da muss  
er das Geld abliefern. Was Schaden hat er an und so. Er weiss  
auch nicht, in welcher Marke er drankommt. Wer einzelne Jude  
wird jetzt zunächst nicht daran denken, etwas auf den Markt  
zu werfen, sondern jetzt wird ein Gewinnstreber kommen, dann  
wird der Sturmhauf bei uns losgehen usw. Dann werden sie sich  
erst mal alle die Herren an der Borse anschauen, von denen sie glau-  
ben, dass sie mit ihnen klug haben, die sogenannten Reichs-  
bankkassen vorschleudern Ordnung, wo sie ihre Beschwerden ab-

Document No. 5c



Document No. 6c







II  
Berger

Berlin, 1. Dezember 1943.

34

Betr. Beschaffung von Informationen aus Iberoamerika.

Auf Veranlassung des Leiters von Pz. II und Südamerika-Komitee, Generalleutnant Heinemann, wird im Laufe dieser Woche Herr Glock sich nach Lissabon begeben, wo er der Deutschen Gesandtschaft zwecks Erfüllung einer Reihe von Sonderaufträgen zugeteilt sein wird. -

Herr Glock soll u. A. aus den iberoamerikanischen Raum alle Informationen sammeln, die für die politische, militärische, wirtschaftliche und propagandistische Auswertung geeignet sind. -

Gen. Heinemann hatte in der letzten Sitzung des Südamerika-Komitee die Vertreter der Abteilungen gebeten, von den Diensten des Herrn Glock ausgiebigen Gebrauch zu machen und er stellte anheim, etwaige Wünsche und Aufträge für Herrn Glock über das Südamerika-Komitee nach Lissabon zu richten.

Herr Glock erbat sich seinerseits mir gegenüber ganz besonders, nach bester Möglichkeit die für die Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung wünschenswerten Unterlagen und Material zu beschaffen und er bat darum, ihm diese Wünsche durch Schriftverlauf an die Gesandtschaft Lissabon zu übermitteln, da er auf seiner Reise keinerlei schriftliche Aufzeichnungen mitführen möchte. -

Ich habe Herrn Glock besonders gebeten, nach seiner Ankunft in Lissabon prinzipiell auch Fühlung mit den Rundfunkreferenten Gottlob zu halten, um gegebenenfalls die beiderseitige Tätigkeit zu koordinieren.

Über die von Bu. III aus dem iberoamerikanischen Raum gewünschten Unterlagen ist mit Herrn Glock eingehend gesprochen worden. Der in der Anlage zwecks Genehmigung beigefügte Schriftverlauf stellt daher die von Herrn Glock erbetenen schriftliche Forderungen unserer Wünsche und Aufträge dar.

wuit

Herrn Kießinger  
mit der Bitte um w. Veranlassung.

L. H.

Berlin SW 11, den 1. Dezember 1943  
Gesandtschaftstraße 60

Nr. 6584/43

Betr. Beschaffung von Informationen aus Iberoamerika.

Es wird gebeten, den der Gesandtschaft zur Ausführung von Sonderaufträgen zugeteilten Herrn Glock folgende Mitteilung zukommen zu lassen:

Der Mangel an einem ständigen Kontakt mit den iberoamerikanischen Ländern wirkt sich für die nach dort gerichteten Rundfunksendungen sehr nachteilig aus, weil nur in ganz seltenen Fällen aktuelle und lokale Beschlüsse und Angelegenheiten dieser Länder angesprochen werden können. Dies letztere ist aber für die Heranziehung der iberoamerikanischen Hörer zu unseren Sendungen von übertragender Wichtigkeit. Unter Berücksichtigung dieser Tatsache und bezeichnend auf die hier gebotene Besprechung darf nachstehend eine Reihe von Wünschen unterbreitet werden, deren auch nur teilweise Erfüllung schon eine sehr willkommene Hilfe für unsere Auslandsinformation nach Iberoamerika darstellen würde. Von Seiten des Referats Bu. III besteht das größte Interesse, den verschiedenen Iberoamerika und Brasilien der RRG folgendes Material bzw. Informationen zugänglich zu machen:

I. Zeitungen und Rundfunkzeitschriften aus allen Ländern, in besonderer Weise aus Brasilien.

II. Schallplatten (vor allem neue Schläger), auch stichemögliche Noten.

III. Informationen, allgemein  
a) Judenproblem. Hinsichtlich der Einstellung der Bevölkerung zum Judentum, amnestischer Widerstand gegenüber den jüdischen Emigranten, Angaben über bekanntgewordene jüdische Schieberrien und Wucherscheften. Es ist hier nicht mit allgemeinen Notizen begnügt, sondern es ist notwendig, ganz bestimmte

Die Gesandtschaft  
Lissabon

Document No. 10a

Document No. 10b

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Fälle ansprechen zu können. (z.B. Brasilien: Der vor etwa 1 oder 2 oder 3 Jahren mit einer alten Frau eingewanderte Isid Kienstein aus Liss hat es verstanden, in kurzer Zeit Geld zu machen und in Lebensmittel- oder Kleiderhandel oder sonstige, durch die bekannten jüdischen Schieber- und Wucherscheften die anständige Einkommens auszuscheiden und sich selber ein Vermögen zu organisieren. Es ist auch interessant zu erfahren, wie der brasilianische Volkswirtschaft dazu stellt, der z.B. in Rio das früher vornehme Strandviertel "Ipanema" in "Jerusalem" umbaute, weil sich die mit Geld eingewanderten Juden dort breit machten und die anderen verdrängten, oder wie er z.B. in São Paulo das neue Villenviertel "Jardim Paulista" in "Jardim Palestina" umbaute, nachdem jüdische eingewanderte Kapitalisten sich dort sofort des Grundstückenwuchers bemächtigt hatten.)

b) Facilitation des Lebensbewohnens. Auch hier möglichst konkrete Beispiele wie bei der Judenfrage.

c) Soziale Probleme, Lebenshaltungskosten, Rationierungen, wirtschaftliche Schwierigkeiten aller Art.

d) Beispiele von USA-Imperialismus.

e) Beispiele von englisch-nordamerikanischer Wirtschaftskonkurrenz.

f) Neue Bücher, die sich zur propagandistischen Auswertung eignen, politische Skandale, "chronische Schandale" im Einzelnen.

IV) Informationen in Zusammenhang

a) Das Verhältnis zwischen USA-Truppen und der brasilianischen Bevölkerung im Nordosten.

b) Die Diskussion der Brasilianer um das "Corpo Expedicionário Brasileiro".

c) Gummis im Amazonas-Gebiet, speziell auch die sozialen Arbeitsbedingungen, den tatsächlichen Umfang der Erzeugnisse, wie weit die Amerikaner sich eingeinsetzt haben usw.

Document No. 10c

Berlin, den 27. Dezember 1943.

Interradio  
Generalsekretär  
Nr. 10923/43

Aufzeichnung

Betr.: Erwerb des französischen Privatsektors Radio Cité durch die Interradio

Die gegenwärtig in Betrieb befindlichen französischen Rundfunksender sind zu ungefähr 3/5 (16 Sender) im Besitz des französischen Staatsrundfunks (Radiodiffusion Nationale) und zu 2/5 (13 Sender) im Besitz von Privatleuten. Von den 13 Privatsektoren gehören 6 (Radio Toulouse, Radio Bordeaux Sud Ouest, Radio Montpellier, Radio Agen, Radio Isle de France und Radio Andorre) Herrn Tressoulet, dem Präsidenten der französischen Privatsektorenvereinsigung, 2 (Radio Lyon und Radio Nice) Herrn Pierre Laval, 1 (Radio Normandie) gewissen einem gewissen Herrn Briand und der Agence Havas, die restlichen 4 verschiedenen anderen privaten Sendegesellschaften oder Einzelpersonen. Von diesen letzteren Sendern befindet sich der bei Paris gelegene 2 KW starke Mittelwellensender Radio Cité im Besitz der Gesellschaft S.A. Publicis. Die S.A. Publicis ist eine Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftswerbung und jede Art von Publizität auf dem Gebiet des Rundfunks, der Presse, des Films, des Theaters usw. Sie hat Publizitätsverträge mit einer Reihe von französischen Privatsektoren.

Radio Cité ist in der Nähe von Paris gelegen und wird in Paris und Umgebung ausgesendet. Der Sender läuft derzeit mit der Marke Radio Paris.

Es besteht nun die Möglichkeit, in Folge der seit langen geplanten Arierisierung der Publicis die Aktienmehrheit dieser Gesellschaft zu erwerben. Nach Erwerb der Majorität der Aktien der S.A. Publicis ist es ein leichtes, in einer Generalversammlung der Gesellschaft den Verkauf des Senders Radio Cité an die Interradio selbst oder an eine von der Interradio geschaffene Organisation (z.B. eine französische Aktiengesellschaft) oder von ihr benannte Person zu beschließen.

Das Aktienkapital der S.A. Publicis befindet sich überwiegend in jüdischen oder englischen Besitz. Von den insgesamt 14 000

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Aktien gehören 2800 den Juden Blaustein und 155 den Juden Bernheim. Sie sind also 3015 Aktien bestimmt jüdisch. Ferner sind folgende Aktienpakete als bedingt jüdisch anzusehen:

- 2200 Aktien, die Blaustein gehörten und von ihm am 17.10.40 an einen gewissen Fernet übertragen wurden, Preis sfrs. 350,- pro Aktie;
- 1000 Aktien, die Blaustein gehörten und von ihm am 10.12.40 an einen gewissen Landini übertragen wurden, Preis sfrs. 425,- pro Aktie;
- 618 Aktien, die Frau Blaustein gehörten und von ihr am 15.1.41 an einen gewissen Gloriam übertragen wurden, Preis sfrs. 390,- pro Aktie.

Diese 3018 Aktien sind von den Juden zu einem so niedrigen Preis veräußert worden, daß man mit dem Vorliegen eines Scheingeschäftes rechnen muß. Der wahre Wert der Publicis-Aktien dürfte nach Ansicht der Propagandaabteilung Frankreich zwischen sfrs. 1000 und 1200 liegen.

Bei einer Arierisierung der Gesellschaft Publicis können die im Besitz der Juden Blaustein und Bernheim befindlichen 3015 Aktien ohne weiteres gekauft werden, während die 3018 Aktien, die durch Scheinkäufe in arische Hände gelangt sind, nach Annulierung dieser Scheinkäufe ebenfalls erworben werden können. Es besteht somit die Möglichkeit, von den 14000 Aktien der SA. Publicis 6033 zu erwerben. Um die absolute Mehrheit (7001 Aktien) zu besitzen, müßte die Interradio oder ihr Beauftragter noch 169 Aktien hinzuerwerben, was nicht auf allzu große Schwierigkeiten zu stoßen dürfte. Leider können die 5515 Aktien, die den englischen Staatsangehörigen Bohrens gehören - übrigens wahrscheinlich auch Jude - nicht gekauft werden, da es sich hierbei um Feindvermögen handelt, das grundsätzlich erhalten bleiben soll. Die 168 Aktien, die über den jüdischen Aktienbesitz (6033) hinaus zur Erlangung der absoluten Mehrheit gekauft werden müssen, können daher nur aus dem noch realen Bestand von 1652 Aktien erworben werden, die sich verstreut in verschiedenen Händen befinden.

Die infolge des Erwerbs eines französischen Privatwenders durch die Interradio aufgeworfenen außenpolitischen Fragen habe ich mit der Botschaft Paris bereits vor einigen Monaten eingehend besprochen. Geschäftsführer Dr. Schenck erklärte mir damals:

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Der Sender Radio Cité, der in Paris und Umgebung sehr gut gehört wird und somit eine Bevölkerung von 6 bis 8 Millionen erreicht, gibt eine große rundfunkpolitische und vor allem wirtschaftliche Möglichkeiten. Abgesehen von der Gestaltung eines in unseren Sinne beeinflussten Nachrichtendienstes kann dieser Sender als Wirtschaftssender aufgesaugen werden, der der Wirtschaftsmacht und überhaupt allen Fragen der Wirtschaft den Vorrang gibt. Die Interradio, die seit der Einverleibung der Radio-Union nicht nur ein rundfunkpolitisches Instrument ist, sondern auch wirtschaftliche Interessen zu verfolgen hat, könnte durch den Betrieb dieses Senders äußerst wertvolle Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiet der Wirtschaftswerbung im Rundfunk machen.

Sie für den Erwerb der Aktienmehrheit von Publicis und des Senders Radio Cité notwendigen Mittel dürften sfrs. 8 - 9.000.000,- für die Publicis und sfrs. 3 - 4.000.000,- für Radio Cité nicht übersteigen.

Herr Ministerialdirektor Fritzsche, Leiter Rundfunk im RMVdr., dem ich die Angelegenheit am 23.10. vortrug, erklärte sich mit dem Kauf von Radio Cité durch die Interradio einverstanden.

Anfang Dezember hatte ich in Paris bereits Herrn Generalkonsul Knothe und Herrn Oberleutnant Dr. Derichsweiler von der Propagandaabteilung Frankreich eingehend über unsere Absichten informiert und den Herren mitgeteilt, daß ich nach Zustimmung der aufzuführenden Ministerien die Angelegenheit sofort in Angriff nehmen würde.

signer

**Verteiler:**  
Ministerialdirektor Fritzsche / Dr. Scherping  
Gesandter Kühle / Kiesinger  
Hr.  
Ministerialrat Negrich  
Dr. Fridt-Gustrie

## Document No. 11b

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Auswärtiges Amt  
Kiesinger

Berlin, den 22. 11. 41

In der Anlage wird die gewünschte Abschrift überreicht.

Herrn Dr. Feyermann  
Auslandsabteilung

Friedrichstraße 134

## Document No. 12a

II. Im einzelnen erheben sich folgende Fragen zu stellen:

- 1) Ist nicht der Präsident täglich umgeben von Juden, die ihn aufs engste beraten und mit denen er aufs engste und intime verkehrt? Ist nicht Felix Frankfurter, der der Präsident vor einem Jahr zum Mitglied des Obersten Gerichtshofes der Vereinigten Staaten ernannt hat, einer seiner engsten Berater in allen Fragen der inneren und äußeren Politik? Ist Felix Frankfurter nicht ein Jude? Ist Judge Rosenberg, der unterstritten die Reden des Präsidenten entwirft, stilisiert und auf alle Seiten großen Einfluss nimmt, ein Jude? Ist nicht Cohen, der sich stets in der Umgebung des Präsidenten befindet und ihn berät, ein Jude? Ist nicht Dr. Morgenthau ein persönlicher Freund des Präsidenten, Entschneider von Hyde-Park, und ist nicht Frau Morgenthau eine der intimsten Freundinnen von Mrs. Roosevelt, mit der sie fast täglich zusammen ist? Sind nicht Mr. und Mrs. Morgenthau Juden? Ist nicht Bernard Baruch, der New Yorker Finanzmann, der beim Eintritt der Vereinigten Staaten in den Weltkrieg eine verhängnisvolle Rolle spielte und jetzt wieder hinter den Kulissen den Eintritt der USA in den Krieg herbeizuführen sucht, ein ständiger Besucher und Berater des Präsidenten? Ist nicht Bernard Baruch ein Jude?

## Document No. 12b

## Document No. 11c

Von den Juden:

- 1) Ist nicht Sol Bloom, der Vorsitzende des Auswärtigen Ausschusses des Repräsentantenhauses, ein Jude?
- 2) Sind nicht zahlreiche Abgeordnete des Repräsentantenhauses, z.B. Samuel Dickstein, Celler etc. Juden?
- 3) Ist nicht Sidney Hillman, der vor 30 Jahren aus Litauen einwanderte und damals Gilman hieß, der einer der Leiter der großen Aufbaumarktsorganisation der Vereinigten Staaten ist und ausschlaggebenden Einfluss auf die Lenkung der amerikanischen Wirtschaft besitzt, ein Jude?
- 4) Sind nicht fast alle Filmunternehmer in den Vereinigten Staaten Juden? Wird nicht die amerikanische öffentliche Meinung durch diese jüdischen Filme vollkommen einseitig und unamerikanisch beeinflusst?
- 5) Ist nicht ein großer Teil der amerikanischen Presse und Journalisten in Händen von Juden? Sind nicht Walter Lippmann und David Lawrence, die bekannten Journalisten, Juden? Ist nicht Eugene Meyer, der Besitzer der "Washington Post", ist nicht Herr Sulzberger, der Besitzer der "New York Times", ein Jude?

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## Document No. 12c

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- 12) Ist nicht der Rundfunk zum größten Teil in jüdischen Händen, z.B. Columbia Broadcasting System, und ist nicht Walter Winchell, der bekannte Rundfunkprediger, ein jüdischer, völlig einseitig eingestellter Jude?

Berlin, den 9. Oktober 1941

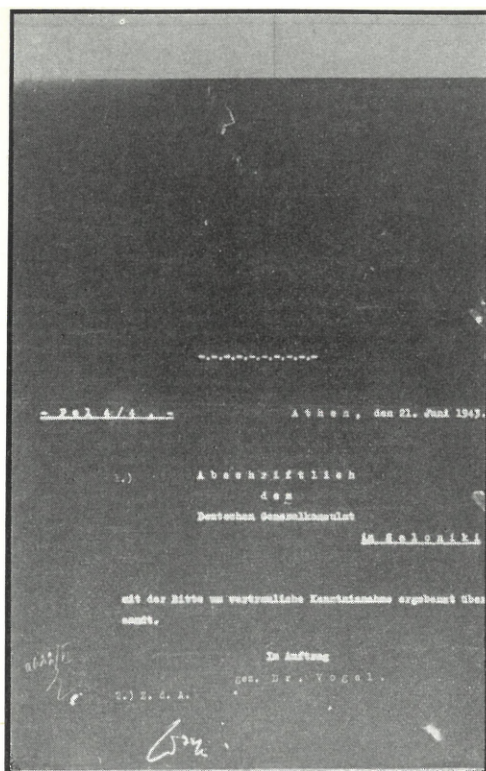
gez. Dieckhoff

## Document No. 12d

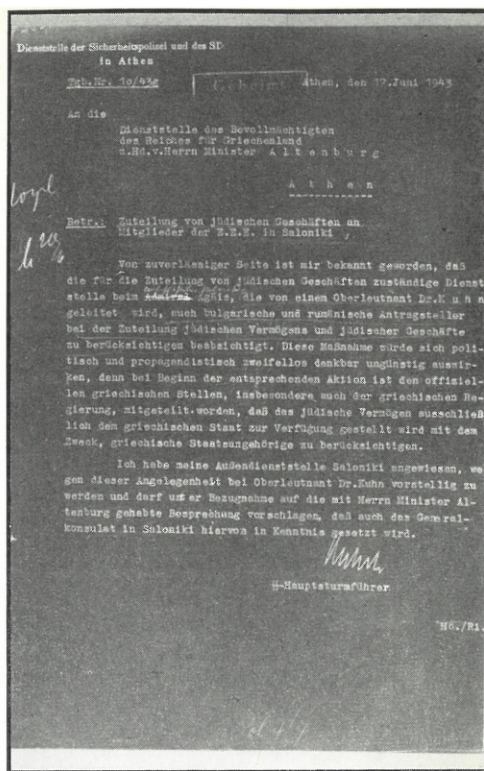




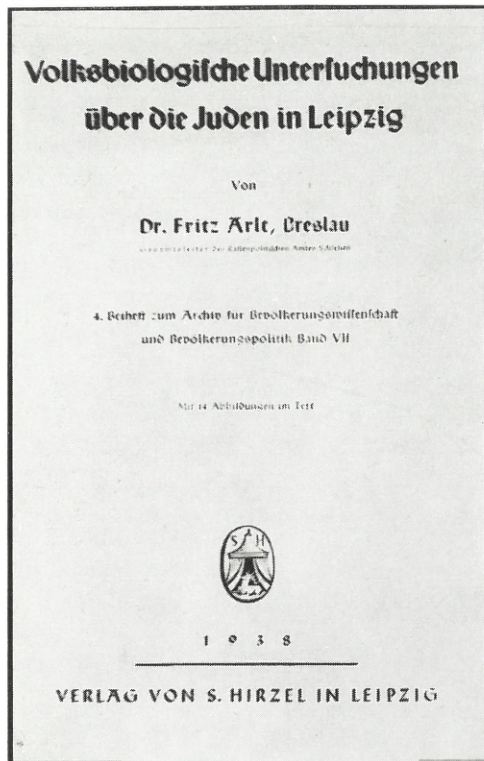




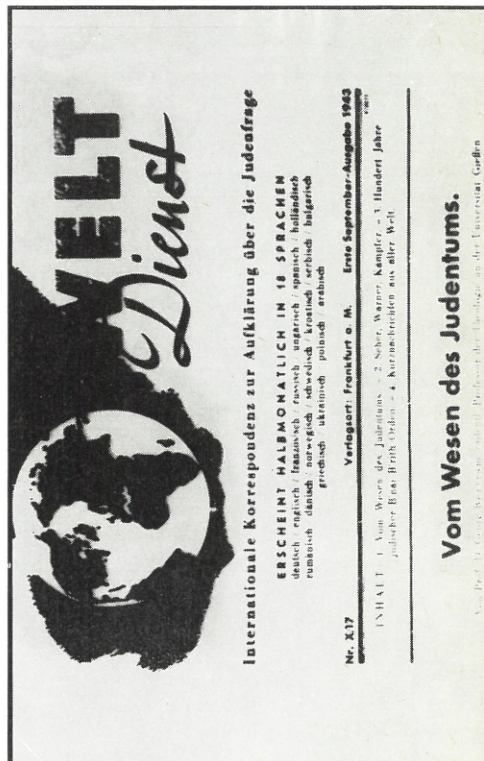
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Document No. 17



Document No. 18



**Lebensmittelrichtlinien**

Hier den Arbeitseinsatz von jüdischen Personen hat unter jüdischen Versippten Personen.

- Der Arbeitseinsatz und die Unterbringung der jüdischen Mischlinge I. Grades bzw. jüdisch versippten Personen hat unter Leitung eines deutschblütigen Vorarbeiters geschlossen als OT-Arbeiter zu erfolgen.
- Die Arbeitsgruppen dürfen zahlenmäßig nicht zerstückelt werden.
- Strikte Arbeits- und Disziplin. Bewachung stellt die OT-Lagerleitung. Entlassungen und Bewachungen können in besonderen Fällen bei Krankheit, aber nur auf Verlangen des Lagerleiters erteilt werden. Überschreitungen des Urlaubs sind in Höhe der Lagerleitung zu ahnden.
- Die Unterbringung der Mischlinge und jüdisch versippten muss getrennt mit anderen Lagerinsassen erfolgen.
- Lagerinsassen, die gegen die Arbeitsdisziplin verstoßen, sind bei Vorliegen von schweren Fällen nach hier zu melden, damit weitere Massnahmen wegen Inhaftenschutznahme und Einweisung in ein KL erfolgen können.
- Die Lagerinsassen werden durch eine schriftliche Auflage, die sie persönlich zu unterschreiben haben, über den Umgang mit arischen Frauen belehrt, damit im Falle eines Verstoßes gegen diese Auflage gegen die weitere Massnahmen ergriffen werden können.
- Die Sonderdienstverpflichteten dürfen wöchentlich nur einen Brief schreiben und ebenso von ihren Angehörigen wöchentlich nur einen Brief empfangen. Die Briefe aus dem Lager sind offen bei der Lagerleitung abzugeben. Die eingehenden Briefpost darf durch die Lagerleitung kontrolliert werden. Paketversendungen von den Angehörigen sowie aus dem Lager dürfen nur alle 14 Tage erfolgen. Falls Lebensmittelpakete eingehen, sind die Empfänger darauf hinzuweisen, dass unter den gegebenen Verhältnissen die Verwendung von Lebensmittel nicht gestattet ist. Falls die gegebenen Anweisungen nicht beachtet werden, sind bei Eingang des nächsten Lebensmittelpaketes die Lebensmittel von dem Lagerführer einzuziehen und in der Küche zu verwerten oder falls es angebracht erscheint, der MW zur Verfügung zu stellen. Kleinere Mischereien, wie Kuchenplätzchen, fallen nicht hierunter. Für Weinachsen sind Ausnahmen zugelassen.
- Der Besuch von Angehörigen ist nur in besonderen Fällen mit Zustimmung der Lagerleitung gestattet.
- Den Mischlingen sowie den jüdisch versippten ist es erlaubt, den Hitlergruss anzuwenden.

**Abschrift**

Organisation Todt  
Einzelgruppe Aufhauer  
Gruppenbeauftragter der  
Bauwirtschaft

Wiesbaden, den 20.11.44  
Platz Adolf Hitler  
Haus der DAF  
Tel. 6305 - App. 27  
Se/Lau.

**SAUSCHIFF SCHIFF**  
Am 22.11.44  
Zm. 1944

Betr. Jüdische Mischlinge - Einsatz der Leute auf der Baustelle - Unterbringung - Vertrag mit der Baustelle.

Ich bringe Ihnen Richtlinien des Hauptsturmführers Kochen über Behandlung von jüdischen Mischlingen wie folgt zur Kenntnis. Die Leute sind ausschließlich für die handliche Arbeit auf der Baustelle bestimmt, irgendwelche Vorbildung, Fachlicher Natur, auch dann, wenn zweckentfremdender Einsatz vorhanden wäre, sind nicht zu berücksichtigen. Die Leute sind getrennt von Lager auf die Baustellen zu führen, in den Händen ständig unter Aufsicht zu halten und nach Beendigung der Arbeit wieder in das Lager zurückzubringen. Ein Verlassen des Lagers außerhalb der Arbeitszeit ist verboten. Am die Arbeitsfreudigkeit zu steigern, ist es notwendig, daß die Unterbringungsbedingungen so gut wie möglich gestellt wird, daß für Abwechslung (Radio, Spiel usw.) gesorgt wird. Der Festverkehr der Mischlinge und Überwacht werden. Innerhalb soll unterhalten werden, daß jeder Mann alle 14 Tage einen Brief von 2 Seiten schreiben darf. Diese Briefe sind zudem an die zuständige Stelle des Lagers oder der jeweiligen Lagerleitung zu geben und werden mit gleichzeitiger Einsendung. Sofern es angebracht erscheint, daß auch die Lagerleitung für die Mischlinge kontrolliert wird, ist dies ebenfalls von der Lagerleitung zu beantragen. Die Lagerleitung hat das Recht, eingehende Briefe zu öffnen. Sollten irgendwelche Briefe ausstehen, werden sie nicht als Gegenstände zur Verfügung gestellt werden dürfen. Bei der Lagerleitung mit seiner vorgesetzten Dienststelle verhandeln. Sprünge von Baustellen, insbesondere Frauen, sind der jüdischen Mischlingen untersagt. Eine Beurlaubung in die Heimat ist nicht zulässig. Jeder Verstoß der Leute in den öffentlichen Zuständen ist nicht gestattet. Es hat sich gezeigt, daß viele der jüdischen Mischlingen der schweren Baustelle, der MW zur Verfügung zu stellen. Kleiner Mischereien, wie Kuchenplätzchen, fallen nicht hierunter. Für Weinachsen sind Ausnahmen zugelassen. Der Besuch von Angehörigen ist nur in besonderen Fällen mit Zustimmung der Lagerleitung gestattet.

Den Mischlingen sowie den jüdisch versippten ist es erlaubt, den Hitlergruss anzuwenden.

F. A. C. A.  
Stabschefin

gruppenbeauftragter

Document No. 19

Document No. 20

**Einreichung**

Organisations-Todt  
Einzelgruppe Aufhauer  
Gruppenbeauftragter der  
Bauwirtschaft

Wiesbaden, den 20.11.44  
Platz Adolf Hitler  
Haus der DAF  
Tel. 6305 - App. 27  
Se/Lau.

**Gegen:**

Alle  
Einzelgruppe Aufhauer  
Gruppenbeauftragter der  
Bauwirtschaft

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Stabschefin

gruppenbeauftragter

**Einreichung**

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**Einreichung**

Ich bringe Ihnen Richtlinien des Hauptsturmführers Kochen über Behandlung von jüdischen Mischlingen wie folgt zur Kenntnis. Die Leute sind ausschließlich für die handliche Arbeit auf der Baustelle bestimmt, irgendwelche Vorbildung, Fachlicher Natur, auch dann, wenn zweckentfremdender Einsatz vorhanden wäre, sind nicht zu berücksichtigen. Die Leute sind getrennt von Lager auf die Baustellen zu führen, in den Händen ständig unter Aufsicht zu halten und nach Beendigung der Arbeit wieder in das Lager zurückzubringen. Ein Verlassen des Lagers außerhalb der Arbeitszeit ist verboten. Am die Arbeitsfreudigkeit zu steigern, ist es notwendig, daß die Unterbringungsbedingungen so gut wie möglich gestellt wird, daß für Abwechslung (Radio, Spiel usw.) gesorgt wird. Der Festverkehr der Mischlinge und Überwacht werden. Innerhalb soll unterhalten werden, daß jeder Mann alle 14 Tage einen Brief von 2 Seiten schreiben darf. Diese Briefe sind zudem an die zuständige Stelle des Lagers oder der jeweiligen Lagerleitung zu geben und werden mit gleichzeitiger Einsendung. Sofern es angebracht erscheint, daß auch die Lagerleitung für die Mischlinge kontrolliert wird, ist dies ebenfalls von der Lagerleitung zu beantragen. Die Lagerleitung hat das Recht, eingehende Briefe zu öffnen. Sollten irgendwelche Briefe ausstehen, werden sie nicht als Gegenstände zur Verfügung gestellt werden dürfen. Bei der Lagerleitung mit seiner vorgesetzten Dienststelle verhandeln. Sprünge von Baustellen, insbesondere Frauen, sind der jüdischen Mischlingen untersagt. Eine Beurlaubung in die Heimat ist nicht zulässig. Jeder Verstoß der Leute in den öffentlichen Zuständen ist nicht gestattet. Es hat sich gezeigt, daß viele der jüdischen Mischlingen der schweren Baustelle, der MW zur Verfügung zu stellen. Kleiner Mischereien, wie Kuchenplätzchen, fallen nicht hierunter. Für Weinachsen sind Ausnahmen zugelassen. Der Besuch von Angehörigen ist nur in besonderen Fällen mit Zustimmung der Lagerleitung gestattet.

Den Mischlingen sowie den jüdisch versippten ist es erlaubt, den Hitlergruss anzuwenden.

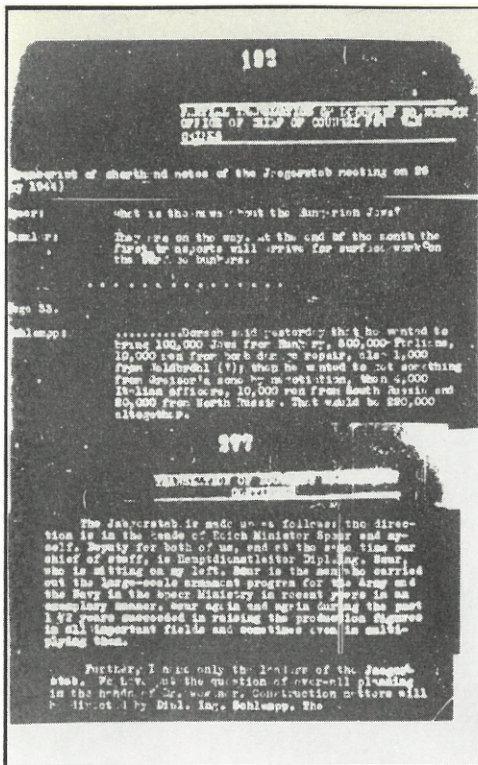
F. A. C. A.  
Stabschefin

gruppenbeauftragter

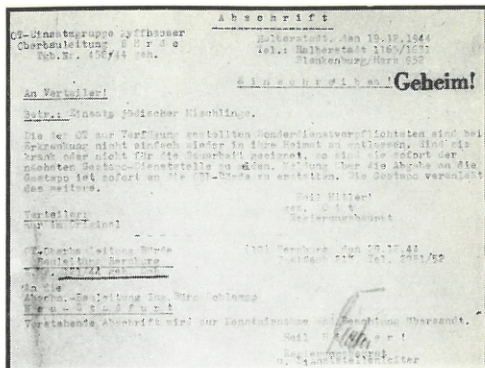
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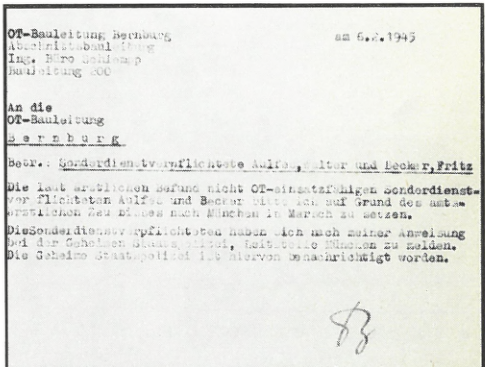




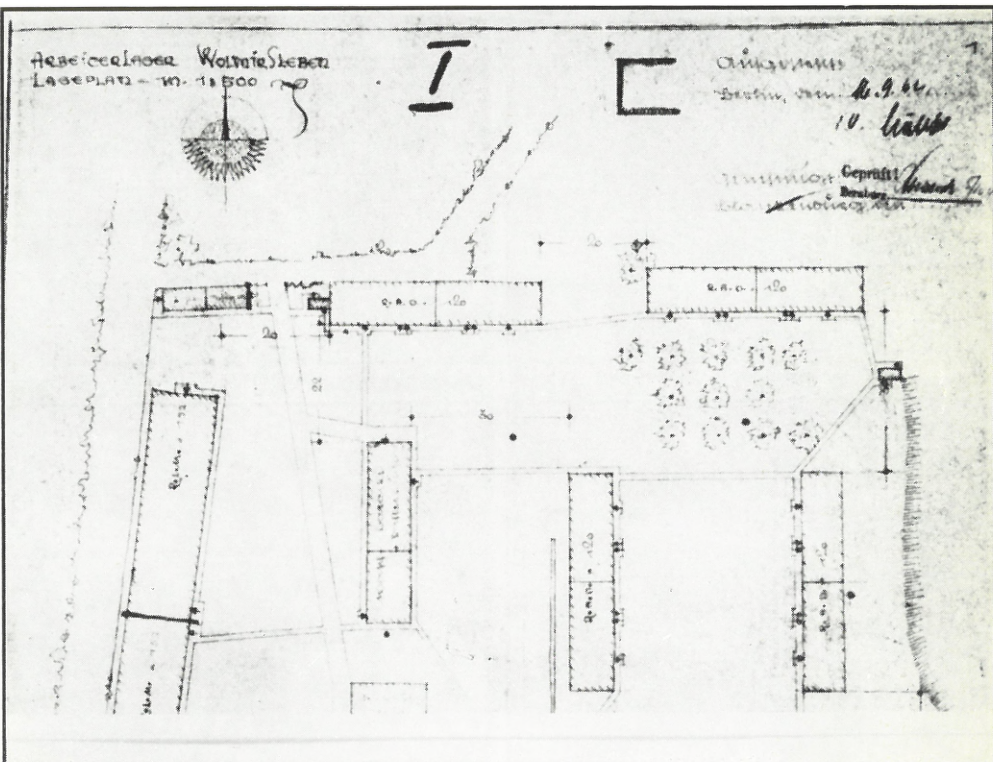
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Document No. 24



Document No. 25



Document No. 26



## Document No. 28c



# PANZER zwischen WARSCHAU und ATLANTIK

von

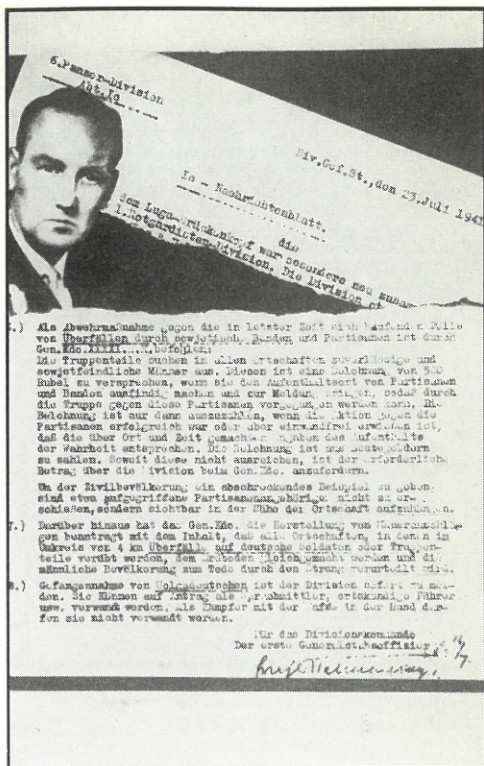
GRAF KIELMANSEGG

Major im Generalstab einer Panzer-Division

schienen. In Wiskitki war es unglaublich. Unmöglich, darin Unterkunft zu beziehen. Die Häuser starrten vor Schmutz, die Luft war kaum zu atmen. Erklärlich wurde das, wenn man die fast durchweg jüdischen Einwohner sah. Überhaupt haben wir alle es wohl kaum für möglich gehalten, daß es solche Typen, wie wir sie zwar aus dem „Stürmer“, aber doch nicht aus Deutschland kannten, in solcher Zahl und in solcher Vollkommenheit — mit negativen Vorzeichen — in Polen geben könnte.

1941

VERLAG „DIE WEHRMACHT“ · BERLIN



Document No. 29

17. Ausfertigung  
Gef. St. 10  
1. Ausf.  
deutscher Gruppe A

Die Vorbereitungen für andere Aufgaben, fernbekommen, wie ich mich entschlossen, den Kuba-Brückenkopf zu räumen und die Truppe über die Erde von Kertach auf die Erde zurückzuführen.  
Mit der Vorbereitung und Durchführung der Räumungsbewegung, der Räumungszerstörung und des beschleunigten Verteidigungsaufbaus der Erde wird der Oberbefehlshaber der Heeresgruppe A beauftragt. Seine Befehle sind für alle Dienststellen - auch die Nicht-Verordnungsstellen - in Kuba-Brückenkopf und auf der Halbinsel Kertach bindend.  
Es sind für die Räumungsbewegung, die Räumungszerstörung und den Verteidigungsaufbau der Erde wesentliche Stellen verantwortlich einzusetzen, zu denen auch Vertreter der Luftwaffe, Marine, OT usw. zu treten haben.  
Die Durchführung aller dieser Maßnahmen und bis zum Beginn der Schlampende beendet sein, die mit dem Gegner so lange wie möglich verfahren werden.  
Es kommt mir auf folgendes besonders an:  
1.) Räumungszerstörung  
a) Die gesamte Material, Vorräte und Gerät dem Gegner in die Hände fallen.  
b) Militärische und wirtschaftliche Vorräte, Waffen und Gerät müssen planmäßig abtransportiert werden.  
c) Militärische Zivilpersonen sind nach der Erde zurückzuführen.  
d) Militärische sonstigen Landvorräte, wie Panzer, Vorräte und Schiffe aller Art usw. sind nach der Erde abzuschießen.  
2.) Räumungszerstörung  
a) Alle dem Gegner mitbringenden Anlagen, Unterkunftsmöglichkeiten, Straßen, Kunstbauten, Bäume usw. müssen nachhaltig zerstört werden.  
b) Militärische Eisenbahnen und Feldbahnen sind abzubauen bzw. restlos zu zerstören.

Document No. 31a

Document No. 30

(A) 2371  
17. Ausfertigung  
Gef. St. 10  
1. Ausf.  
deutscher Gruppe A

a) Sämtliche gebauten Knappheitslagen sind unbrauchbar zu machen und zu beseitigen.  
b) Die im Kuba-Brückenkopf befindlichen Anlagen für die Gewinnung müssen vollständig vernichtet werden.  
c) Der Hafen von Suworossk ist zu zerstören und zu versetzen, daß seine Benutzbarkeit durch die russische Flotte auf lange Zeit unmöglich gemacht wird.  
d) Zur Zerstörung gehört auch weitgehende Verminnung mit Minen, Zeitminen usw.  
e) Der Gegner muß ein auf lange Zeit voll unbrauchbares, unbewohnbares, wüstes Land, zu auch sonstige Maßnahmen ergreifen, um zu vermeiden.  
1.) Kriegsverteidigung  
a) Alle freiziehenden Bauwerke und alle Material sind schwerpunktmäßig für den Ausbau der Kriegsverteidigung zu verwenden. Der Ausbau ist schwerpunktmäßig zu veranlassen, daß die besonders gefährdeten Abschnitte (Halbinsel Kertach, Festsitze, Stützpunkte usw.) bevorzugt ausgebaut werden. Auf größte Beschleunigung kommt es an.  
b) Der zunächst vollständige Ausbau der Kriegsverteidigung ist bei Möglichkeit durch festungsmäßigen Ausbau zu ersetzen.  
c) Die Rückwärtige - ohne jede falsche Weisheit durchgeführte - Erfassung der Zivilbevölkerung für diese Aufgabe, ihr beschleunigter Einsatz und ihre Zusammenfassung in Kom-Pls. (auch Frauen-Kom-Pls.) ist sicherzustellen.  
d) In Rahmen der Kriegsverteidigung und mit allen Mitteln erreicht werden, daß eine Durchfahrt russischer Schiffswellen durch die Erde von Kertach in das Asowsche Meer unter allen Umständen verhindert wird. Die notwendige Sperrung und Verminnung dieser Erde sowie ihre Beherrschung durch ausreichende Artillerie ist daher frühzeitig zu veranlassen.  
H.Gr.A. meldet am 10.9. ihre Absichten mit Zeitpunkt für Räumung und Räumungszerstörung und für die Kriegsverteidigung unter der Voraussetzung, daß 3 - 4 deutsche Div. abgezogen sind.  
Gen. Adolf Hitler  
OKW/St. St. 10/Op. Art. (Pers. 13/A)  
Nr. 430 565/43. G. St. Ch. St. St.  
4. 9. 1943  
Abgegeben ..... Uhr.  
Für die Richtigkeit:  
Graf Kielmansegg

Document No. 31b



Beglaubigungs-

Im Namen des Deutschen Volkes:

Strafsache  
gegen

den Sankeldeer Hans Jakob Israel G. L. o. e. s. s. e. n. s. e. ,  
geb. am 5. Januar 1905 in Berlin, zuletzt wohnhaft gewesen  
in Berlin S. 66, Geburtsort: 63, zur Zeit in Untersuchungshaft,  
wegen Rassenhiebe.

Die 2. Strafkammer des Landgerichts in Berlin hat in der  
Sitzung vom 16. September 1940, an der teilgenommen haben:  
Landgerichtsdirektor Dr. Kubaschek  
als Vorsitzender,  
Landgerichtsrat Carl  
Le. Gerichtsrat Frankenberg  
als beizetzende Richter,  
Staatsanwalt Boman  
als Beamter der Staatsanwaltschaft,  
Justizangestellter Reimann  
als Urkundsbeamer der Geschäftsstelle,  
für Recht erkannt:

Der Angeklagte wird wegen Rassenhiebe zu einer Zuchthaus-  
strafe von 5 - fünf - Jahren und zum Verlust der bürgerlichen  
Ehre verurteilt auf die Dauer von 5 - fünf - Jahren sowie  
zu den Kosten des Verfahrens verurteilt.

Auf die verhängte Strafe wird die verhängte Untersuchungshaft  
angerechnet.

## Gründe:

1) Der 35 Jahre alte Angeklagte ist Jude. Er, seine Eltern  
und seine vier Großeltern gehörten und gehörten der jüdischen  
Religionsgemeinschaft an. Seine Eltern sind 1913 geschieden  
worden. sein Vater war in zweiter Ehe mit einer Deutschblütigen  
verheiratet. Seine leibliche Mutter ist am 7. Oktober 1939  
gestorben. Der Angeklagte war früher Arbeiter und ist jetzt  
Sankeldeer, mit einem Wochenverdienst von RM 40.-- ohne Abzüge.  
Er hat 1928 eine deutschblütige Frau geheiratet, ist im  
Januar 1940 wegen von ihm begangenen Ehebruchs geschieden  
worden und hat aus dieser Ehe zwei Kinder im Alter von jetzt  
5 und 6 Jahren.

Seit Januar 1939 lebte er von seiner Frau getrennt  
und wohnte nach dem Tode seiner Mutter in einem sublozierten Zimmer.  
Er ist fünfmal bestraft worden, und zwar dreimal wegen  
Betteln im Jahre 1936, wegen Betruges im Jahre 1938  
zu zwei Jahren Gefängnis und im Jahre 1939 wegen Betruges,  
zu einem Jahr Gefängnis.

R.D. AMMHO.

Er erklärt, daß er die Tat selbst nicht beschuldigen kann  
und allein die Schuld trage.

4) Nach dem festgestellten Sachverhalt hat sich der Ange-  
klagte in Berlin im November 1939  
objektiv und subjektiv der Rassenhiebe schuldig gemacht.  
Er hat hierbei fortgesetzt gehandelt, da er von vornherein  
den Entschluß gefaßt hatte, bei jeder sich bietenden Gelegen-  
heit mit der Zucht von Rassenhieben geschlechtlich zu  
verkehren.

5) Der Angeklagte war aus § 5 Abs. 2 des Gesetzes zum  
Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre zu be-  
strafen. Mit Rücksicht darauf, daß die Tat im November 1939,  
also vor dem Inkrafttreten des Rassenhiebe-  
gesetzes begangen worden ist, kann nur eine Zuchthausstrafe  
in Frage. Der Angeklagte hat in voller Kenntnis der Tragweite  
seiner Taten gehandelt. Er hat aus reiner Missetat die bis  
dahin unbekannte Zucht verübt und hat ihr hierbei seine  
Abstammung und Verheiratung verschwiegen. Er ist wiederholt  
bestraft worden und hat dadurch gereicht, daß er nicht gewillt  
ist, die Gesetze des Reiches zu achten.

Die von ihm vorgebrachten tatsächlichen Gründe können  
nicht mildernd berücksichtigt werden, da das Gericht sich  
bei der Beurteilung der Tat an das Vorwort des Rassenhiebe-  
gesetzes zu halten hat. Lediglich die Tatsache, daß der Angeklagte  
von Anfang an reumütig gestanden war, konnte die Strafe  
etwas mildern.

Unter Abwägung dieser Gesichtspunkte erschien eine  
Zuchthausstrafe von fünf Jahren angemessen, aber auch  
ausreichend.

Der Angeklagte hat als verheirateter Mann und wegen  
der Verschwiegenheit dieser Tatsache und seiner Abstammung  
der Zucht gegenüber schuldig gehandelt. Er sind ihm deshalb  
die Bürgerliche Ehre und die Dauer von fünf Jahren  
abzuziehen. Es ist gerichtlich und aus diesen Gründen  
wurde die verhängte Untersuchungshaft auf die erkannte  
Strafe angerechnet. Die Kostenentscheidung beruht auf  
§ 465 St.P.O.

gez. Dr. Kubaschek, Carl, Frankenberg,  
die Richtigkeit der Abschrift,  
den 3. April 1940:  
Justizangestellter Reimann.



## Document No. 32a

Beglaubigte Abschrift.

Geschäftsnummer:  
506)4.P.K.La.10.38(54.38)

IM NAMEN  
DES DEUTSCHEN VOLKES!

Strafsache gegen den Reisenden

Wolf Tepperberg.

geb. am 16. September 1914 in Hannover, z. Zt. in anderer  
Sache in Strafhaft im Strafgefängnis Tegel,  
wegen Rassenhiebe.

Die 6. große Strafkammer des Landgerichts in Berlin hat  
in der Sitzung vom 2. Juni 1940, an der teilgenommen  
haben:

Landgerichtsdirektor Rühl  
als Vorsitzender,  
Landgerichtsrat Dr. Kubaschek,  
Gerichtsassessor Dr. Frankenberg  
als beizetzende Richter,  
Postschaffner Eberst,  
Mechaniker Krüger  
als Schöffen,  
Gerichtsassessor Siebert  
als Beamter der Staatsanwaltschaft,  
Justizsekretär Kleiner  
als Urkundsbeamer der Geschäftsstelle.

Für Recht erkannt:

Der Angeklagte wird wegen fortgesetzter Rassenhiebe  
in vier Fällen, wegen Rassenhiebe und wegen versuchter  
Rassenhiebe in je einem weiteren Falle zu einer Gesamts-  
strafe von 10 - zehn - Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt.

## Document No. 32b

- 15 -

Jahren aberkannt.

Die Entscheidung über die Kosten des Verfahrens be-  
ruht auf § 465 St.P.O.

gez. Dr. Kubaschek,  
zugleich für den durch  
Urlaub verhinderten Land-  
gerichtsdirektor Rühl.

Frankenberg.



Beglaubigt.

Reimann

Justizangestellter

als Urkundsbeamer der Geschäftsstelle.

Bk.

## Document No. 33a

## Document No. 33b



## Im Namen des Deutschen Volkes

Strafmaße gegen den Melker Ludwig Israel K a t z aus Dortmund - Westfeld, Hofstrasse 11, geboren am 2. Januar 1910 in Altenkirchen Kre. Weidenau, 2.21. in dieser Sache in der hiesigen Untersuchungshaft in Untersuchungshaft, wegen Rauschschande.

Die I. Strafkammer des Landgerichts in Dortmund hat in der Sitzung vom 30. Juli 1941, an der teilgenommen haben:

Landgerichtsdirektor Schulze-Steinen  
als Vorsitzender,  
Landgerichtsrat Dr. Amelick,  
beauftragter Richter Dr. Köster  
als beitzende Richter,  
Staatsanwalt Kühne  
als Vertreter der Staatsanwaltschaft,  
Justizsekretär Rietz  
als Urkundsbeamt der Geschäftsstelle,

für Recht erkannt:

Der Angeklagte wird wegen Rauschschande um 8 - zehn - Jahren Zuchthaus und zu den Kosten des Verfahrens verurteilt.

Auf die Strafe wird die Untersuchungshaft angerechnet.

Der Angeklagte verliert die bürgerlichen Ehrenrechte auf die Dauer von 8 Jahren.

Schluss.

Der Angeklagte ist Jude, seine Eltern sind der am 8. Januar 1879 geborene Nathan Katz und die am 15. Mai 1876 in Griesbrodewich geborene Johanna Sara Katz geb. Rosenbaum. Die Großeltern väterlicherseits

das

Document No. 34a

und Christine Tempin geb. Wilm. Die Großeltern der Zeugin väterlicherseits waren August Rudolf und Anna geb. Grapentin aus Adlig-Behlsdorf Kre. Graudenz. Die Eltern des Christian Tempin waren Andreas Tempin und Anna geb. Behring. Die Eltern der Christine Tempin geb. Wilm waren Christian und Anna Wilm. Die Eltern des August Rudolf waren Anna Maria Grapentin, Einwohner in Lüne und Wilhelmine Grapentin, beide evangelischer Konfession.

Mit der Zeugin Tempin suchte der Angeklagte in freundschaftlichen Verkehr zu kommen. Er vergewaltigte ihr dabei, dass er Jude sei. Die Zeugin ihrerseits kannte nicht die Rauschschandigkeit des Angeklagten. Das Verhältnis zwischen beiden wurde mit der Zeit launiger, die Kämpfe zwischen ihm und der Vater der Zeugin das Krankenhaus aufsuchen mussten und so der Familie Tempin wirtschaftlich nicht gut ging, unterstützte der Angeklagte die Familie mit Geldbeträgen und Lebensmitteln. Um diese Zeit herum wurde der Angeklagte auch Gast in der väterlichen Wohnung der Tempin, von deren Bruder wurde er zum Wiederkommen aufgefordert.

Ende Oktober 1936 kam es zwischen dem Angeklagten

Document No. 34c

Bei der Strafmessung war zu berücksichtigen, dass der Angeklagte das Geständnis, dass er als Jude in deutschen Reich gewesen, schon niederklagt hat. Er hatte die Pflicht sich von der Zeugin Tempin über deren deutschstämmige Abstammung zu vergewissern in Zweifel sein konnte, unbedingt zu berücksichtigen, um mindestens über den Geschlechtsverkehr mit dieser in jeder Form zu wissen. Dieser Pflicht ist der Angeklagte nicht nachgekommen, hat vielmehr in sehr jüdischer Art verfahren, die Zeugin trotz ihrer Abneigung seinen geschlechtlichen Gelüsten gefolgt am nachher. Der grosse Umfang seines strafbaren Verhaltens beweist die Hartnäckigkeit seines verbrecherischen Willens, mit der er sich bewusst gegen wichtigste nationalsozialistische Gesetze hinweggesetzt hat. Er hat über lange Zeit hin mit der Tempin Geschlechtsverkehr gepflogen, und zwar zur Hauptsache noch dann, als das nationalsozialistische Deutschland im November 1936 dem Judentum letzt-

Document No. 34d

Der Angeklagte waren Abraham Katz aus Altenkirchen und Johanne Katz geb. Orthenbaum aus Altenkirchen. Die Großeltern des Angeklagten väterlicherseits waren David Rosenbaum und Betta Cam Rosenbaum geb. Rosenbaum. Diese Väter waren nämlich Juden. Nach dem Besuch der Volksschule kam der Angeklagte in die kaufmännische Lehre bei einem Kaufmann in Kirchheim bei Würzburg. Diese Lehre beendete der Angeklagte nicht, weil er seinen Lehrvertrag einen Geldebtrag von 30 oder 40,- M. einbündelte hatte. Das Misstrauen dieses Geldes begründete der Angeklagte damit, dass er mit dem Betrage seinen verschuldeten Eltern, die ein kleines landwirtschaftliches Anwesen besaßen hätten und die durch einen jüdischen Gläubiger heftig bedrängt gewesen seien, ausgeholfen habe. Der Angeklagte war dann als Arbeiter bei einem Brückenbau in Dreistiefenbach in Siegen-Lahn beschäftigt. Im Winter 1927/1928 wurde er arbeitslos. Der Angeklagte gibt an, dass er nicht zu seinen Eltern nach Hause habe gehen können, weil sein väterlicher Anwesen auf Betrieben eines jüdischen Gläubigers in seinem Besitz gewesen sei. Eine Zeitlang hat er dann ausgiebig von fremder Mithilfe gelebt. Später fand der Angeklagte bei verschiedenen Bauern Stellung als Melker und Gärtnerschefflicher Arbeiter.

Vom 1. April bis 1. November 1936 war der Angeklagte als Melker bei den Bauern Timmermann in Dortmund-Lünen beschäftigt. Wie bei seinen meisten früheren Arbeitstellen nach dem Umbruch hatte der Angeklagte auch in dieser Arbeitstelle nicht zu erkennen gegeben, dass er Jude war. Er gab sich vielmehr als evangelisch aus. Eine Ausnahme davon er nicht. Als ihn im Jahre 1940 von der evangelischen Kirchengemeinde ein Kirchensteuerbescheid zugesandt wurde, beschloß er auf diesen Bescheid hin einen Kirchensteuer, damit seine Zugehörigkeit zur jüdischen Rasse nicht entdeckt würde. Der Angeklagte wurde im Oktober 1936 auch zur Reservearmee II der Wehrmacht gemustert; er still aber bei Anlegung der Stammbücher erklärt haben, dass er Jude sei. Ob das richtig ist, ist

das

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mals schriftlich angelegt hatte, und insbesondere nach nach Ausdruck des jüdischen, von Judentum zur Vernichtung des deutschen Volkes aufzufassen Krieger. Das letztere besonders wurde strafschwerend ins Gewicht fallen. Strafschwerend wirkte auch, dass der Angeklagte der Zeugin seine jüdische Rassenzugehörigkeit verheimlicht hat. Mildern ist zu Gunsten des Angeklagten berücksichtigt worden, dass er sich, abgesehen von seinen hier erwähnten Verhältnissen einwandfrei geführt und dass er als Melker und Arbeiter bei Bauern nach den von ihm vorgelegten Tempinissen in ordentlicher Weise seine Arbeit getan hat. Dabei ist auch mildern in Betracht gezogen, dass der Angeklagte, wenn gleich auch nicht unfehlbar, doch ein prinzipieller Mensch ist, dessen strafbares Verhalten nicht so schwer zu werten ist, dass es mit einer um die Höchststrafe hinausreichende Strafe hätte geahndet werden müssen. Der Geschlechtsverkehr mit der Zeugin Tempin hat auch keine Folgen gehabt. Unter Abwägung dieser Gesichtspunkte gegeneinander hat das Gericht auf eine Nachstrafstrafe von 8 Jahren als angemessen, andererseits ausweichende Rüge erkannt. Daneben sind dem Angeklagten wegen seines schuldlosen Verhaltens die bürgerlichen Ehrenrechte auf die Dauer von 8 Jahren aberkannt worden (§ 32 StGB).

Die Untersuchungshaft ist dem Angeklagten auf die Strafe angerechnet worden, weil er in wesentlichen zurechnungsfähig gewesen ist (§ 69 StGB).

Die Kostenentscheidung beruht auf § 465

STPO.

gez. Schulze Steinen Dr. Amelick Dr. Köster

Document No. 34e



# Das Gesicht der britischen Blutokratie

Karl-Heinz Pfeffer: „England. Normacht der bürgerlichen Welt.“ (Schriften des Reichsinstituts für Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands) 207 S., 5.50 RM. Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Hamburg 1940.

Als England in den Jahren, in denen das deutsch-englische Flottenabkommen vorbereitet wurde, den Entschluß zum Kriege gegen das Reich faßte, wurde es von verschiedenen Erwägungen geleitet. Einmal ging es ihm um ein jahrhundertaltes Anliegen der englischen Politik überhaupt, welches in dem Satz gipfelt: Es darf keine starke Festlandsmacht geben. Ursprung dieses Leitsatzes war der Glaube Englands, für seine Ueberseepolitik nicht genügend Sicherheiten zu haben, solange es eine starke Macht auf dem Kontinent im Rücken wußte. Seit dem 18. Jahrhundert hatte die britische Außenpolitik nach diesem Prinzip gehandelt und glaubte daher, es auch jetzt nicht aufgeben zu können.

Zu diesem Anliegen kam aber ein weiteres und in seiner Bedeutung für England mindestens ebenso schwerwiegendes. Seit 1933 war in Zentraleuropa nicht nur ein neuer Machtfaktor entstanden, der die englische Weltordnung bedrohte, wie sie 1931 werden zu wollen schien. Es war ein „Regime“ entstanden, welches behauptete, Revolution, Umwertung aller Werte zu sein. Seine politische Ordnung ist Ausdruck einer neuen sozialen Wirklichkeit, die durch ihr bloßes Vorhandensein die alten Werte in Frage stellt, auch dort, wo diese gar nicht direkt angegriffen werden. Ein neues menschliches Dasein in Europa gefährdete die Vorherrschaft der englischen Werte in der Welt. Der Kern der neuen Kräfte aber liegt im deutschen „Regime“, also sah England seine Aufgabe darin, die Vernichtung dieses Regimes zu betreiben. „England kämpft für das bürgerliche Jahrhundert, für das Jahrhundert der kapitalistischen Ausdehnung, weil dieses Jahrhundert sein Jahrhundert war. Im deutschen Regime will es das neue Jahrhundert treiben.“ Der Krieg geht daher um die Weltordnung selbst, er ist ein Kampf der Vergangenheit gegen die Zukunft. Wenn der ehemalige Premierminister Chamberlain mit der Losung „Kampf gegen das Regime“ in den Krieg eintrat, so handelt es sich dabei durchaus um eine echte These. Ihre Rehrseite aber besteht in der Feststellung: England ist die Vormacht der bürgerlichen Welt.

Diesen Satz in allen Einzelheiten zu beweisen, ist die Aufgabe, die sich Karl-Heinz Pfeffer in seinem Buche „England“ gestellt hat. Auf zwei Fragen sucht er eine umfassende und wohlbegründete Antwort: „Steht das englische Volk wirklich auf der Seite der Vergangenheit? Gehört sein Regime wirklich dem 19. Jahrhundert an?“ Der Weg, den er dazu einschlägt, ist der einer eingehenden, mit dem geschulten Blick des Soziologen durchgeführten Analyse der sozialen und politischen Struktur Englands in ihrem geschichtlichen Werden. Dabei tritt der deutsch-englische Gegensatz in seiner ganzen Tiefe und seiner historischen Wirklichkeit zutage. Das Tatsachenmaterial, das Pfeffer auf den gedrängten Raum von 200 Seiten verarbeitet hat, ist von erheblichem Umfang. Er begnügt sich jedoch nicht damit, diese Fülle von Einzelheiten zu seinen Fragen „Wer ist der englische Staat? Wer ist die Gesellschaft? Wer sind die Parteien? Wer ist die Kirche?“ usw. zusammenzutragen, was allein schon eine bedeutende wissenschaftliche Leistung wäre, sondern, und darin liegt der entscheidende Wert seines Buches, auf Grund der Details folgt die Deutung, die Einordnung und die Bemertung im Ge-

samtsystem. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit widmet er der Frage, ob es im englischen Volk eine Schicht gibt, die der Ueberwindung des bürgerlich-kapitalistischen Zeitalters ruft und eine neue Ordnung an seine Stelle setzen will. Seine Untersuchung führt zu der Erkenntnis, daß der Prozeß der Verbürgerlichung alle Sektoren des englischen Lebens, Adel, Bauerntum, Heer, Arbeiterchaft, Kirche, Geistesleben usw. in einem Maße erfaßt hat, daß keine Position mehr gibt, von der aus die Grundwerte der Grundordnungen der kapitalistischen Zeit fragwürdig erscheinen könnten. Es gibt keinen Widerstand gegen die bürgerliche Gesellschaft; England ist in allen seinen Schichten der Gesellschaftsordnung des 19. Jahrhunderts verhaftet. Es verkörpert den Rückschritt schlechthin.

In seiner Inhaltsschwere und Scharfsichtigkeit läßt dieses Buch Pfeffers nur mit Dibelius' Standardwerk über England vergleichen, als dessen Erneuerung und Fortentwicklung es anzusprechen ist. Die kühle Sachlichkeit, mit der der Verfasser an sein Thema herantritt, muß als Beispiel einer vorbildlichen Haltung gelten, die wesentlich beim Gelingen dieser letzten Gesamtwertung und Deutung der verfallenden Welt des bürgerlichen Kapitalismus macht das Buch selbst zu einem hervorragenden Stück deutscher politischer Wissenschaft. Gerhard Stahr

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# Englands Skavenmonopol

Gerhard Starke

Kompagnien, die je von unseren Kaufleuten gegründet worden ist.

Die Förderung der Kolonien ließ sich England schon deshalb angelegen sein, weil es den Skavenhandel nahezu ganz monopolisiert war wertvoller geworden. Von 1703—1713 gehörten der Kaufmannschaft von Liverpool 678 Skavenschiffe, die 303.737 Skaven nach Amerika beförderten. Der Erlös aus dem Verkauf betrug 15 125 250 Pfund Sterling, der Ueberfluß rund 13 220 000 Pfund. 1787 liefen insgesamt 137 Schiffe mit einem Tonnagegehalt von 22 263 BRT. und mit einer Besatzung von rund 5000 Mann aus den britischen Häfen nach der afrikanischen Küste aus. Schätzungsweise sind zwischen 1680 und 1786 über 2 Millionen Neger-Sklaven auf britischen Schiffen allein in die britischen Kolonien Nordamerikas und Westindiens gebracht worden. An jedem einzelnen von ihnen verdiente England zweimal. Erstens am eigentlichen Verkauf, zweitens erpogte der Sklave Zucker oder andere Kolonialprodukte. Diese bildeten aber den Hauptexport der Kolonisten, verschafften ihnen Reichtum und Kaufkraft für die Fabrikate des Mutterlandes, unterhielten eine Handelsflotte von nahezu 700 englischen Schiffen. Die weltindische Schifffahrt bildete die Stütze, dann die Hauptstütze und seit 1783 für längere Zeit die einzige Stütze der britischen See- und Wirtschaftsmacht. England war der größte Nutznießer des Skavenhandels, den es je gegeben hat. Sein Glück und Reichtum hingen ein Jahrhundert lang mit dem Zuckerhandel und dadurch direkt mit dem Skavenhandel zusammen.

Angeichts dieser Tatsache berührt es sehr merkwürdig, daß England zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts den Skavenhandel abschaffte. Seit über 100 Jahren geht England in der Welt mit seiner Grobmacht haushieren und versucht, Kapital zu schlagen aus der Behauptung, daß es sich ohne Aufheben, ganz im stillen von dem jenseitigen Negerhandel zurückgezogen habe, daß es keine Opfer gescheut habe, um das Los der unglücklichen Kolonialvölker zu verbessern. In keinem Lande ist sozial von Moral und Ethik in bezug auf den Skavenhandel geschrieben worden wie in England. Das ist veräblich. Rein Britie kann mehr verlangen, daß ihm noch jemand glaubt, ein Staat wie Großbritannien, der in seiner ganzen Geschichte das Urbild von Stupellosigkeit und kalter Geschäftspolitik war, seinen eintträglichen, Jahrhunderte hindurch eifrigst geförderten Skavenhandel, aus dessen Riesengewinnen mancher britische Aristokrat noch heute seine Rente bezieht, plötzlich einer philanthropischen Doktrin zuliebe aufgeben habe. Hinter dieser betont sanften Fassade mißfiel sich noch andere, egoistische Motive verbergen, besonders wenn man bedenkt, daß daselbe England wenige Jahrzehnte nach der gepriesenen „Abolition“, im Sezessionskrieg zwischen den amerikanischen Nord- und Südstaaten, ganz offen mit den Skavenstaaten sympathisierte. Tatsächlich sind die Hintergründe dieser Abolition auch ein einziger Beweis für Englands Kampf um die Erhaltung seines Skavenmonopols in der Welt.

In innigem Zusammenhang mit dem britischen Skavenhandel standen auch die nordamerikanisch-westindischen Handelsbeziehungen. Es hieß damals, daß der Stand der Rumbevilligung in Neuengland dessen Beteiligung am Skavenhandel und die Geschäftsconjunktur in Amerika überhaupt anzeigten. Wie man den Handel auch ansah, den Hauptstützen daraus zog das Mutterland, und was es am Skavenhandel nicht direkt gewinnen konnte, holte es sich auf dem Umwege über Amerika. In diesem Zusammenhang zwischen Skavenhandel und Zuckerhandel traten jedoch Veränderungen ein, die das künftige Kolonialsystem Englands zugrunde richteten und dem britischen Skavenhandel den tödlichen Schlag versetzten, von dem er sich nie wieder ganz erholen konnte: der Abfall der nordamerikanischen Kolonien von ihrem Mutterlande am 4. Juli 1776. Durch den unglücklichen Ausgang des Krieges mit der Union hatte England seine Nachstellung in Amerika eingebüßt, und in Afrika dazu. Dadurch begann der Skavenhandel, welcher bisher zu den eintträglichen

Geschäftszweigen gehört hatte, unrentabel zu werden. Außerdem waren die Läge, wo man für wenige Rannen Branntwein, für ein paar Ellen groben Tuches oder für ein paar eiserne Nägel mit Messingköpfen einen ausgewaschenen Skaven erstehen konnte, längst dahin. Schließlich hatten die Vereinigten Staaten durch die Non-Importation-Akte von 1774 die englischen Skavenlieferungen in der Hauptsache untersagt. Hatte England jetzt, wie am Anfang, andere Nationen, mit Negern beliefert, so hätte es dadurch nur deren Wirtschaftskraft gestärkt. Die aus dieser Situation gezogene Konsequenz war der Beschluß des englischen Unterhauses vom 2. April 1792, nach welchem mit 151 gegen 132 Stimmen das sofortige Verbot des in die amerikanischen Kolonien geführten britischen Skavenhandels und die allmähliche Abschaffung der in die eigenen Kolonien geleiteten Negerimporte vom 1. Januar 1796 ab festgesetzt wurde. Allerdings hatte es mit diesem Beschluß auch sein Bewenden, denn — das Oberhaus nahm ihn nicht an. Die in ihm sitzenden Vertreter des Großkapitals konnten es noch nicht fassen, daß die Zeiten des Skavengeschäftes vorüber sein sollten, und sie sahen keinerlei Veranlassung, ihre privaten Interessen dem Gemeinwohl unterzuordnen.

So wäre die ganze Abolition still im Sande verlaufen, wenn nicht 1793 der Krieg zwischen England und Frankreich ausgebrochen wäre. Nach Nelsons Sieg bei Abukir besaß England ein Cremadts- und Kolonialmonopol wie kein Staat vor ihm. Von Humanität und Skavenbefreiung war keine Rede mehr; der Zuckerbau auf den britischen Besitzungen in Westindien wurde wieder lohnend und der Skavenhandel schwoll an wie nie zuvor. Anträge auf Abolition wurden im Unterhaus zwar gelegentlich wiederholt, aber jedesmal glatt abgelehnt. Erst durch die Kontinentalperre konnte das Kolonialmonopol, das England in den 1790er Jahren befestigt hatte, wieder durchbrochen werden. Eine Krisis entstand, die den gesamten britischen Außenhandel in Mitleidenhaft zog. Ueberproduktion als Folge aufs höchste gesteigerter Skavenarbeit, Absatzstörungen, Preisbruch, Verschuldung, und Bankrotte gaben dem Verlangen nach Abolition wieder neue Nahrung. Um das Unglück zu vervollständigen, mußte England den unglücklichen Frieden von Amiens schließen und an Frankreich und an seine Verbündeten alle westindischen Eroberungen, die es seit dem Kriege gemacht hatte, bis auf Trinidad wieder zurückgeben. Im Sommer 1803, als der Krieg abermals losbrach, wurden in schneller Folge mehrere französische und holländische Kolonien aufs neue erobert. Nach den letzten Erfahrungen mußte man auf eine Wiederholung der früheren Ereignisse gefaßt sein, nämlich auf einen viel zu zahlreichen Negerimport in Gebiete, von denen man nicht wissen konnte, ob sie nicht bei einem späteren Friedensschluß wiederum abgetreten werden mußten. Man war sich zu deutlich bewußt, daß die Ueberfüllung des englischen Marktes direkt durch den Skavenhandel verschuldet war. Die neuesten Eroberungen brachten den Plan, wenigstens den in den nicht-britischen Inseln eingeführten Skavenhandel zu verbieten, zur Reife. Nach einigen Zwischenlösungen mußte man sich jedoch entschließen, am 25. März 1807 den Skavenhandel gänzlich zu verbieten. Auf diese Weise behielten die Inseln älteren Datums immer noch einen erheblichen Porzellan von den jüngeren; denn ihre Plantagen waren mit Negern voll besetzt, letztere nicht. Die Konkurrenz war also den schwach besiedelten neuen Kolonien wesentlich erschwert. Bis zum Schluß hat hinter allen Phrasen von Moral der nackte praktische Vorteil.

Rein größerer Beitrag ist denkbar als die britischen Behauptungen, England habe den Skavenhandel aus sittlichen Motiven aufgegeben, oder es sei einer der ersten Abolitionsstaaten gewesen. In Wirklichkeit war es einer der letzten. England hat sein Weltmonopol, aus dem seine führenden Schichten unermessliche Reichtümer gezogen haben, bis zum letzten Augenblick verteidigt, und erst dann, als es keinerlei Ausweichmöglichkeiten mehr sah, diesen elend blühenden Geschäftszweig wegen Unrentabilität stillgelegt.



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